Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO: 270 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.

(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
36, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.

Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once? Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

SILK
NO DEARER THAN
COTTON

We have just received a fresh consignment of
CHOICE SILKWARE
AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

Until recently we could afford to sell silk cheaper than cotton. Now there has been a fall in the price of cotton, but you can still get silk from our shop no dearer than cotton. Only our unrivalled resonces and experience render this miracle possible.

Our Concession Tickets will give you a further reduction of two per cent. on the value of all purchases. Price for a family ticket only Rs. 3.

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
33, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511.

SAVE MONEY

By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Refined. 'Phone 2851.

MATRIMONIAL.

REGULAR BRITISH OFFICER, 25 years, wishes to communicate with single young lady or young widow of independent means with view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No 10, good condition Rs. 215. Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 110, Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN, WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 103-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. c

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OUR FAMOUS DOMESTIC SUITS of 6 Padlocks 1¼in. and 1½in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 masterkeys to fit all 6. Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 p. set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 masterkeys Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 17/4 p. set. Excellent for all use.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

WASTE.—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come sharp.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

LOST.

LOST—On the 4th instant, on the sands at Jui (Ville Parle) one SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND RING (one Sapphire in the middle and a diamond on each side of it). The advertiser will pay a reward of Rs. 50 to the finder on communicating to Box No. 1113, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3005

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Morning and Evening Classes in Accountancy and Commercial Subjects are conducted by experts. Prospectus from Principal, opposite Whiteaway. 2995

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent LIBRARIAN for the Home Rule League Library. Apply SECRETARIES, Home Rule League, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2973

WANTED AT ONCE—HINDU SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good speed and knowledge of correspondence. Apply Messrs. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2958

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, European or Parsi, to look after and be Companion to well behaved four children, 9, 6, 5, 3, left motherless, good pay to suitable person. Apply with particulars and references to Dr. CONTRACTOR, Hyderabad, Sindh. 3017

WANTED—A competent DYER for a Local Mill. Salary from Rs. 500 to 800 according to qualifications. Only those who have thorough experience of the work need apply to Box No. 1118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3022

REQUIRED—An expert MOTOR MECHANIC to take entire charge of a large Motor Workshop in mofussil. None but experts having previous experience and good testimonials need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

WANTED by a European firm, a really experienced Indian or Parsi ASSISTANT or MUCCADAM, capable of opening and conducting a cotton buying, selling and brokering department. Replies, which will be treated as strictly confidential, to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2959

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 3011

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.Sc. as a SCIENCE TEACHER in The New High School, (Fort) Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 3000

WANTED—Experienced NURSE for one child. Apply to Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2979

WANTED in Calcutta—First Class HOME TRAINED MOULDER, good salary to right man. Apply to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3004

WANTED—Two Gujarati knowing MATRICULATES for BABU P. P. Jain High School, Princess Street, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2984

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA and MANGALDAS, Solicitors, 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3023

WANTED—Experienced GUJARATI-knowing GRADUATE and MATRIC. Apply stating experience, and salary required to CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 3016

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A HINDU GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of Correspondence. Only experienced men should apply to Messrs. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3015

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POST by a Hindu Shorthand Typist, good correspondent and references. Please write to Box No. 1114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," stating salary. 3009

WANTED—A prospective responsible POST by a Graduate, (read upto 1st LL.B.), experienced in export and import business in cotton, seeds, gunny, piecegoods, metals, etc., familiar with local cotton trade, has worked Bombay and Calcutta offices. Best references. Please write to Box No. 1115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3010

WANTED.

WANTED—A set of three ROOMS with separate bath-room and kitchen and E. L. & F. in Fort area, preferable at Colaba Reclamations or Apollo. Rent not exceeding Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3001

WANTED—Two Lancashire BOILERS, any size from 24 by 6 to 30 by 7; pressure any between 100 and 150 lbs., write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2809

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

10 LBS. nett, Walnuts, 6 lbs. dried apple, rings, 5 lbs. honey, Rs. 5 each, all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 2863

FOR SALE—One Heavy Pattern 48in. CIRCULAR SAW BENCH in one piece. Self-acting, suitable for cutting logs, beams, etc. Apply Box No. 1105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

FOR SALE—Two BLACK-STONE LIQUID FUEL ENGINES; each 75 B.H.P.; used for a few weeks only; with clutch couplings; write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2808

FOR SALE—New Daniel Adamsons Boiler 28 ft. by 7 ft. by 150 lbs press. Compound Non-Condensing Engine, 13in. by 23in. by 24in. rope gearing. Platts five-bearing gins, Chimney 3ft. by 60ft., Ten feet Lathe, Iron Sheds, Corrugated Sheets and other ginning stores. Apply M. E. DABHOIWALLA, Surat. 2934

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols, B. S. & Tab.	190
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	...
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Commodious BUNGALOW No. 181 near Dadar Station and Post Office, six rooms, compound, cut-houses, stable. Apply MERWANJI ANTIA, Thana. 28'5

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SESSIONS JUDGE, a retired Government Servant would be preferable.

1. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications.
2. Must deposit Security vide State Rules and will be guided in all respects as regards leave, travelling allowance, etc., by the State Rules.

Apply immediately to JUDICIAL MINISTER in His Highness Government Alwar, Rajputana. All applications must be accompanied with photographs and must reach before 20th of November, 1918. 2945

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against and amounts due to the Estate of the late 2/Lieut. W. H. Pinfold, I.A.R.O., attached Embarkation Staff, Bombay, will forward all claims in connection therewith to the undersigned by the 15th December, 1918, after which date no claims will be entertained.

(Sd.) T. M. KIRKWOOD,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
C/o. Embarkation Office,
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
BOMBAY.
2980

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Moffusil Mill, an OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT, able to write good English and well versed in accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Also for the same place two SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES. Apply Box No. 1117 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3021

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE following roads will be closed from 7 to 11 p.m. on the 13th instant on the occasion of the celebrations on the Esplanade Maidan:—

CRUICKSHANK ROAD, WAUDBY ROAD and HOSPITAL LANE—To all vehicular traffic.
ESPLANADE ROAD from Dhobi Talao to Queen's Statue—To all pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Carriages will be parked on Carnac Road, Hornby Road and Bastian Road.
This order is made under sub-section (4) of section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

(Sd.) F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th November, 1918. 3014

NOTICE OF SALE.

A BIG GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDUSTRIALISTS.

ONE complete METAL FACTORY comprising:—BOILER, ENGINE, LATHES (Screw cutting and spinning) CUTTERS, PRESSES and DRAWING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMERS with complete sets of PULLEYS, SHAFTINGS, and sets of DIES for making various kinds of UTENSILS of BRASS, COPPER, ALUMINIUM, etc., all in perfect working order. The Factory can turn out about 25 tons of Finished Goods every month. Offers are invited for the whole lot or for any separate Machine.
For particulars and detailed information, please apply to:—

A. A. THANAWALLA & Co.,
Morland Road. Byculla. Bombay.
2988

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent ENGINEER with a high standard of mechanical and technical qualifications to hold charge of the Power Station, Centrifuges, Gas Plant, water supply, miscellaneous machinery and apparatus, etc., at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, Naini Tal District, United Provinces. The post is permanent and pensionable and of the status of a gazetted officer. The pay attached to it is Rs. 400—10—550 a month with rent-free accommodation. The selected candidate will be required to sign an agreement to serve for two years from date of confirmation subject to six months' notice in the event of his service not proving satisfactory.
Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience (with copies of testimonials which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th November, 1918. None but really capable, hard-working, steady and strictly sober men possessing a high standard of qualifications need apply.

WYNNE SAYER.
For Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
The 7th November, 1918. 2972

NOTICE.

To,

Those whom this may concern.

THE following is the APOLOGY rendered by the "COMMERCE", a Calcutta Weekly Newspaper, for having published certain correspondence, in their Paper, in which were made certain allegations reflecting on our integrity and business reputation.

KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & Co.,
Coal Merchants, Railway Contractors and Insurance Agents.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

"COMMERCE", THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1918.

APOLOGIA.

WE much regret that a letter from Messrs W. C. Bannerjee and Company with a postscript from Messrs. Wyndham Lloyd and Company should have appeared in this Paper in the issue of the 8th August last, which might be construed as imputing to Messrs. KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & COMPANY, dishonesty and misconduct in the management of their business. So far as we know there are not any grounds for such imputation and we beg to apologise to Messrs. KESHAVLAL BROTHERS & COMPANY for having printed and published such erroneous statements. 2806

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHARILAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
3030

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

EVANS FRASER & CO. have a large stock of both large and small flags of Great Britain and her dependencies and also of the Allies. They have also a comprehensive stock of Buntings and other decorative fabrics, and will undertake either large or small orders for decorations which will be carried out at short notice.
3006 EVANS FRASER & Co.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN on the temporary establishment on Rs. 25 per month. Only experienced and qualified men need apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) L. M. BOSE, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach District.
P. W. D. Surat, November, 1918. 2997

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KANJI KHERAJ alias KANJI ARJOON has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Garibdas Lane and DeSouza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1769, and 1806 and Street Nos. 10-16 and 43-45 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 606, New No. 6264, Old Survey No. 695 and New Survey No. 2204 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by the Deosthan Street, on or towards the West by Doongri Jao DeSouza Street, on or towards the North by the property of Sunderji Vithoji and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Lalji and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dater this 12th day of November, 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVJIBHAI HASHAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, a property owner .....Deceased.
SURKHALLY SHIVJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, a property owner, residing at Doongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
3018

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIVANDAS RANCHODDAS alias JIVANDAS RUNCHHORDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, widower, in the employ of Messrs. Vassonji Naronji Bhimji .....Deceased.
AMERSEY RANCHODDAS and CANJI RANCHODDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, in the employ of Messrs. Mulji Haridas & Co., and Messrs. Tricumdas Damodar respectively, residing at Wadgadi, without the Fort, brothers of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3008

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NICHOLAS FRANCIS DeSILVA has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the Cathedral of N. S. d'Esperanca is the Fazendar with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 sq. yds. or thereabouts which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2659, Street No. 33 Cavel, and are bounded on the North and East by the property of Lalji Naranji, on the South by the property of Ratansi Kanji and, on the West by the public road.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1918.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3011

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Administrator General of Bombay as the Administrator *de bonis non* of the property and credits of SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY deceased has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.
All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 14,783 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23, New No. 12807, and New Survey No. 1/3093, situate at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 3115, on or towards the West by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3089 and 3092, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3085 and 3086 and on or towards the South by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3094, 3095 and 3115.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1918.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3020

NOTICE.

Re. THE MADRAS MERCHANT PRESS COMPANY at Palladum,
District Coimbatore,
Madras Presidency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the affairs of the above Company are being wound up and that all persons claiming any debts or liabilities affecting the above Press, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as attorneys for the proprietors of the above Company at their Office No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Company are herewith required to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be also to the undersigned.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1918.
SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Proprietors of the said Company.
2969

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANGUBAI alias Nathibai, daughter of Veja Ratna, late of Bombay, Marwady Hindu inhabitant, a spinster .....Deceased
UMA RATNA, of Madar, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at 3rd Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

REGISTRAR.

The 7th day of November, 1918.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Petitioner's Attorney.
3019

INFLUENZA
successfully prevented by
Karnik's Mixture
Sold everywhere or from
KARNIK DEPOT, Bombay 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET OTHERWISE CALLED CHINCH BUNDER ROW.
By order of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Cassum, Abdulla Cassum and Rasid Cassum, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder Second and Third Row outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 3153 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 3055 Street Nos. 608-610 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder Second and Third Row, on or towards the West by Samuel Street on or towards the North by the house formerly of Jeebai widow of Alarakhia Sajan but now of Subjealli Bhimji and on or towards the South by the moiety of a gully and beyond that by the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Pocha & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOONS SHIRTINGS.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Mr. Abdoola Mahomed Fozan and on account and risk of Mr. E. H. Elias the following:—
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's Shirtings No. 170.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Captain House," Reuter Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, fine semi-grand piano, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated-ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, one American roll top desk rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table hall and hanging lamps, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, one Singer sewing machine drawing room sofas and chairs Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich fancy vases, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, card tables, verandah benches, folding screens, beaded chicks, aluminium utensils, garden pots, meatsafes, etc., etc. The property of Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill next to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich Chesterfield sofas and low chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, old China jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, leather lined Italian cane chairs, single bedsteads, verandah benches, easy chairs and reclining sofas, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of R. P. Scott, Esqr.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Second Floor, Datoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs; drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoy, writing tables, glass door book cases, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washband tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, bentwood chairs, double meatsafes, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. D. Morris.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, at the Junction of Parel and Sandhurst Road.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building site for the term of 999 years.
Plot No. 27, Sandhurst Road Estate.—This plot is situated at the Junction of Parel and Sandhurst Road and is very valuable. It contains 523 square yards and has frontages of 145 feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, plan, agreement, building rules, apply to Board's Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
12, Medows Street.

SALE OF 35 IRON BEDSTEADS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 14 November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—
On account of the concerned:—
35 Iron Bedsteads.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES SHEETING CALENDAR OF KURLA MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Sancha Galli, Mulji Jetha Market at the shop of Sheth Hansraj Damoder by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Ramdas Dewji of Kamdhenu Galli, M. J. Market.

26 bales sheeting calendars of Kurla Mills, i.e.:—

7 Bales of 6 lbs.
5 Bales of 6½ lbs.
6 Bales of 7 lbs.
1 Bale of 8½ lbs.
2 Bales of 9 lbs.
4 Bales of 9½ lbs.
1 Bale of 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Meghji Ladha at Cement Chawl, Chinch Bunder, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Latif Fakir Mohind and Co.

50 Bales Gunny bags No. 2 Black border 44" by 26½", 2¼ lbs. proportionate (Ani Mill) Iron Band, each of about 400 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Tricumlal Mulchand at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Gayadas Ramnarayan:—

55 bales cotton yarn including:—
22 bales cotton yarn No. 6½, Dawn Mill. Chhokra Chhap.
8 bales cotton yarn No. 6¼, Jivraj Mill.
25 bales cotton yarn No. 11½, Pheonix Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES DOBI GIN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Hargovandas Brigvallabhdas at his shop at Gaumukh Gali, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Shivchand Ramgopal (of Marwadi Gorakhram Ganpatram Kharakuwawalla):—

8 bales Dobi Gin No. 2925, 5½ lbs., of Crescent Mill, each bale of 60 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th November, 1918.

S. MODY & CO
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FURGUSSON ROAD, OPPOSITE JAMSHED MILL.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Musa, the Administrator of the estate of his deceased wife Aishabai, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Fergusson Road, fronting the North side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, near the Parel Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon stated in the original Lease to contain by admeasurement five hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts but on actual measurement containing 393 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 393, New No. 12431 and New Survey No. 1/2827 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2067 Street No. 1063 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and the North by the premises of the Lakhmidas Mill Company, Limited, on or towards the South by the Fargusson Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Memon Abba Adam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas Nawabs, and Gentlemen to Secure Artistic and Historical Statues, etc., to Decorate their Palaces, Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Rare Specially Selected Artistic Coloured and White Marble Italian Statues, Life Size Marble Figures, Marble Table Ornaments, Bust, Electric Figured Hall and Standing Lamps, Pedestals, Marble fountain, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on SUNDAY the 17th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee's Motor Show Rooms, opposite the Chowpati Level Crossings, New Queens Road, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

EX. S.S. "TOSSAN MARU."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice Italian statues, life size marble figures, marble table ornaments, busts, electric figured hall and standing lamps, pedestals, statue pillars, marble flower vases, flower stands, marble fountain, animal models by known artists, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be publishel and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th November, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Building:—

Building St. No. 21 A: 21 B: 21 C: 21: Case Nos. 20:21: (Soparibag Road), Chamarbag Lane.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1282

AUCTION SALE OF 37 CASES TINMEN'S RIVETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Mahomedally Salebhoy of Nagdevi Street.

F Co. M. H. M. 3618—20—3 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 10.
F. Co. M. H. M. 2149—53—5 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 13.
F Co. M. H. M. 2122-28—7 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 14.
F Co. M. H. M. 2129-35—7 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 15.
F Co. M. H. M. 2142-46—5 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 17.
F Co. M. H. M. 2136-41—6 cases each 1 cwt. Tipmen's Rivets No. 18.
F Co. M. H. M. 2154-57—4 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 18.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid and the delivery order applied for within 6 days from the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH, ARTISTIC, NEAT DESIGNED AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor of "South Ville", Wodehouse Road near the Panday Sanitorium, Colaba, the very valuable, artistic, substantial and neat designed household furniture by well-known makers consisting of rich dining table for six persons, dining-room armed chairs, mirror side-boards, substantial dumb-waiters, chesterfield sofa, round back chesterfield chairs, lady's cushioned easychairs, rich teapoys, writing-tables with chairs match, iron and brass double beds with spring and cotton mattresses complete, mirrored dressing-tables, mirrored chests of drawers, bedroom glass and panel door almyrahs, panel door hanging cupboards, folding teapoys, leather kit-bag, zinc tubs, filters, carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware selected pictures in simple frames etc., etc.

The property of E. Hargreaves Esqr. of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MIXED UNDERSHIRTS WITH DOUBLE BREAST.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji & Co. of Chakla Street.

EX. S.S. "KOSOKU MARU".

N C P B 511/3638—1 case 50 dozen cotton and woolen mixed undershirts with double breast size 28", 30", 32", 34", 36".

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES RUBBER-RINGS OF SODAWATER BOTTLES.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth H. S. Mahomed and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

24 cases each 100 gross Rubber rings of Sodawater bottles.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES PLAIN WHITE ENVELOPES.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vithaldas Anandji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramanlal Manilal Khambhatwala and Co.

3 cases each 50,000 plain white envelopes.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES FLANNELS OF THE KASTURCHAND MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Karsondas Dharamsey and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Formal Uttamchand.

5 bales Flannels of the Kasturchand Mills No. 453.

On account and at the risk of the Adatiya concerned.

11 bales Flannels of the Kasturchand Mills No. 522.

9 bales Flannels of the Kasturchand Mills No. 521.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th November, 1918.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Sole Agent for India—
BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No. 4.

A large stock of Motors from ½ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery.

For prices and particulers apply to
DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.
Elect. & Mech. Engineers & Contractors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-Night Wednesday 13th November at 9-30
"THE QUAKER GIRL"
Thursday 14th November at 9-30
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Friday 15th November at 9-30
"HIGH JINKS"
Saturday 16th November at 9-30
"ARCADIANS"
Sunday 17th November at 5-30
Owing to Sickness
"HAPPY DAY" postponed
Matinee will be announced later.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p. m. and To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
"LUKE'S SHATTERED SLEEP"
PATHE PLAY "THE SEA"

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MAX LINDER
IN HIS FIRST AMERICAN COMEDY
"MAX COMES ACROSS"
"MAX COMES ACROSS"
One Huge Yell for 30 MINUTES
THE FIRST MAX-LINDER KNOCKABOUT FARCE
"THE ADVENTURES OF STINGAREE"
THE GENTLEMAN BUSHRANGER!
3rd and 4th Adventures.
"A DOUBLE DECEPTION"
STINGAREE and the Waxwork figure.
"AN EYE FOR AN EYE"
STINGAREE and the Gambler-cheat.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
A FASCINATING AND ABSORBING DETECTIVE DRAMA
The Man with the Glass Eye
AN INTERESTING STORY OF MYSTERY AND CRIME
The story of a man who bads a double life. An unusually strong subject replete with tense, dramatic situations. An all-British production.
Also showing:
A Rip-roaring Comedy in Two Reels
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, & 11-30.
NEXT WEEK!
UNIVERSAL'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL
Red Ace
featuring
Mary Walcamp
of "LIBERTY" Fame.
First 8 Parts will be shown in the first week.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Girgaum
presents during the week
The triumph of Indian Cinematography
The Birth of Shree Krishna
directed and produced by Mr. D. G. PHALKE
NEXT SATURDAY
The most popular Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring **Marie Walcamp**
of Liberty Fame
First four episodes in first instalment.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL
EMILY STEVENS
in the 5-Act Metro—Play
"The Wager"
An exciting story, showing how a clever crook girl outwits a detective officer under most exciting and perilous circumstances and helps the Police Commissioner to win his wager with a rich merchant to dupe the latter. In the end will be seen how she settles down and leads a happy life.
ALSO LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Popular Prices:—Rs. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
COMING! COMING!!
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30. SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
14 STAR ARTISTS
Humphrey-Bishop
COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.
UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES.
Direct from their phenomenal success in South Africa.

Mr. CINEMA EXHIBITOR!
What guides you in your Choice of Pictures?
LET'S ANALYSE IT OUT TOGETHER.

Name? UNIVERSAL SPECIAL FEATURE

Variety? Somewhat perhaps, well, the Universal has got it, assuredly.

Yes. You will admit Universal can give some variety when it releases half a dozen Serials, more than one hundred five-part features, Selected Jewels, Parlor Comedies like "Nestor" "Slapstick", variety like "L.K.O." and Joker, interesting pictures like the Universal Screen Magazine, known as the Reel of Knowledge and a host of other one and two reel Pictures.

Reputation? You will naturally be prejudiced in favour of a concern, which is the largest of its kind in the world You will find Universal Pictures every day in Bombay's best Picture Palaces—Cinema Majestic and Cinema Precious.

Results? Once tried always patronized.

Hundreds of Exhibitors say that no other concern supplies such good pictures so consistently and on that basis we ask you to prove their opinion for yourself.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
The Universal Film Mfg., Co.,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

In all the four corners of the earth there is just one little American child who is known, loved and admired. That child is
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
whose talent has amazed the nations of the world. She will be at the
IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
in the Pathe Gold Rooster Play
"Daddy's Girl"
Forget your troubles and see the screen's greatest sun shine bringer.
ALSO
A TWO-REEL COMEDY BY
TOTO

The Greatest Attraction of the Day
Most Interesting 10th Instalment of
"The Exploits of Elaine"
OR
"The Clutching Hand"
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Pearl White again in the Forefront
Most astounding feats of daring will be seen
Kennedy's New Stratagem.
Our COMICS are always most carefully Selected
Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD. T. No. 2417

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience. FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO
Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.
FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
FORT, BOMBAY.

The day that passes!
is a day less for you! Let us instil into your mind, with hammer and chisel, if necessary, that
A Daughter of the Gods!
is **NOT** the usual clap-trap sort of a Film advertised and boomed in the Yankee fashion. It is a genuine production of rare artistic merit, teeming every inch of it, with Life and Vigour and rightly deserving its proud title, **"The Film Sublime."**
Three days more and the great living picture will be gone for ever. When your heart is full of rejoicings just now, come to the
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD),
this very evening.
A "FATTY" Comic in the programme.
Four Shows To-night 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-20 p. m. (S. T.)
Remember each and all of our Shows are "Revolving Shows."

The Film Sublime;
Dealing with Celestial and Imperial themes.
Do NOT let grass grow under your feet. Time rolls on, and the last 5,000 Feet of
'A Daughter of the Gods!'
this week roll on too. This story of the intrigues within a Sultan's Imperial Zenana mingled with beautiful sidelights of Fairyland and Dreamland, enacted on the most gorgeous fashion, and embellished on a gigantic scale, can rightly be styled
"THE LANDMARK OF CIMEMA SCIENCE."
Come to the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
To-day—or at least before it is too late.
Two Comics—"Max in a Taxi!" (two parts) and "Foolshead!" (one part) in the Programme.
To-night—At 5-15; 7-15; 9; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	13	0
(2)	Mysteries of London 13 vols.	6	0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	0
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	0
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 5 vols.	3	0
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3	0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	0
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	1	10
(14)	Kenneth in 4 vols.	3	0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols.	1	12

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.
MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Nov. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	..	..	27 000
" Exports to Great Britian	..	..	Nil
" to Continent	..	..	10,000
Futures at New York Jan.	..	..	29.20+100
" March	..	..	28.75+80
" May	..	..	28.30+85
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	31.60+90
" Orleans	..	..	30.39+88
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..	..	28.51+106
" March	..	..	28.10+91
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	10½
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	4 1/4
" 6 "	..	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	1/8
" 7 day market loans	..	..	
Consols 2½ %	..	..	61½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	..	..	52½
Indian 5% 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	73½
Government Securities 3 %	..	..	63½
Rr. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	26.03

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	..	..	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	..	..	£99½
5 % New	..	..	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 9th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£132
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..	..	£122½
Hard Spelter	..	..	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	..	..	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	..	..	21

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers			2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Buyers ..			2/5½
Tone :—Firm Quiet			

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

There has been a holiday feeling in the air to-day owing to the excellent news of the armistice having been signed by Germany, and every little business has been done. The markets closed early in honour of the occasion. The Marwadi bazaar was open only for an hour or so, and Fully Good Broach April-May fluctuated between Rs. 710 and Rs. 705, closing as under.

The Colaba market was closed as also the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 1-30 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully good Broach	..	April-May.	705
Fully good Bengal	..	Dec.-Jan.	592/3
Fine Oomras	..	..	645/7

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 12th Nov. 1918 :—

Cotton	..	..	2,365	Bales.
Wheat	..	..	4,223	Owts.
Linseed	..	..	19,571	"
Rape, &c	..	..	1,044	"
Gingellyseed	..	..	272	"
Poppyseed	..	..	47	"
Groundnuts	..	..	3,671	"
Castorseed	..	..	1,149	"
Rice	..	..	113,777	"
Myrabollams	..	..	634	"
Oilseed	..	..	2,871	"
Mowrasseed	..	..	Nil	"
Grain	..	..	5	"
Jowar	..	..	Nil	
Bahe	..	..	Nil	
Barley	..	..		

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6" to 28"
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to :

E. K. PALIA & CO. (7)
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brassiness and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set.

Order from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 12th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	77 0 0	11 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	77 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
" " Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	14 4 0	14 12 0
" Thin	13 12 0	14 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	—
" Gajar 75.25	100 0 0	—
" Gajar 50.50	95 0 0	—
" Black	90 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnut	90 0 0	—
Mowrasseed	7 0 0	—
Barley	4 8 0	—
Castorseed	85 0 0	17 4 0
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	9 11 3	
Linseed May	15 12 3	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 12th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davida No. 10	1 4 0
Chapuril No. 10	1 2 8
Simplex No. 10	1 1 8
Edward No. 20	1 0 8
Light House No. 64	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 5 15½
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 5½
Fcs. Demand	102½
American Dollars	270½
Hongkong	216
Shanghai	345
Japan	154
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 12.

BULLION

Bar Gold Rs. 27-4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D/ D. on France Fr. 192½.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 156.
60 D/st Jtpan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 314.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent Paper 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day in celebration of the victory of the Allies.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

The thirteenth General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank was held at the Head Office, Osaka, in September last. The Directors' Report for the Thirteenth Half Year ending 30th June, 1918, stated :—The net profits for the half year including yen 512,820.19 brought forward from the last account, amount to yen 2,528,025.95. From this amount, after providing yen 500,000 for the Reserve fund and yen 605,000 for doubtful debts, Pension Reserve and Bonus, has been deducted yen 825,000, being the dividend at 8 per cent. per annum. The amount carried forward to the next half year is yen 398,025.95.

The Reserve Fund of this bank is yen 41,000,000 and not yen 40,00,000 as previously announced.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 12th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 51,250- 0 Rs.	8,53,875-0
Cash Certificates	1,743-12 "	5,50,808-8
Total ..	52,993-12	14,04,683-8

BURMA RICE CROP FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The second rice crop forecast shows slight improvement over the October estimate, but rain within the next fortnight is urgently needed. The area expected to mature is 1,026,629 acres, which is 232,741 acres below last year's corresponding figures. The falling off is due to the effect of floods and increased fallows.

It is a genuine pleasure to write with a

Diamond Point 14 Carat gold Nib

FOUNTAIN PEN

It is of American Manufacture

It never fails, it runs smooth and it gives entire satisfaction.

Once purchased it's a life long companion. Every pen guaranteed.

From Rs. 2-12 upwards.

Self-filling patterns from

Rs. 3-12 upwards.

Special terms to the Trade

Sole Agent for India & Burma

T. H KHANNA.

Baria Building, Pydhonie,
BOMBAY. No. 3.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The depression in the bay crossed the coast near Madras yesterday morning and is now passing out into south-east Arabian sea. It has given only light local rain. Conditions are again unsettled to west of Andamans Depression is approaching India from west causing cloud in Kashmir but still at considerable distance. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, local in Burma and Madras Deccan. Few falls also occurred in Malabar, south-east Madras, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are :—Port Blair one and half inches, Table Island two Lashio, Cocanada three quarters.

Forecast :—An extension of rain in Malabar.

STORM IN MADRAS.

CAUSES CONSIDERABLE DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The storm which raged all night commencing from eight o'clock caused much general destruction in the city, the uprooting of trees throughout the city, more particularly in the southern and western areas, has rendered many of the thoroughfares impassable. The falling of trees has destroyed telegraph, telephone and tramway wires in several parts of the city.

Railway communications have been obstructed in several places, trees having fallen across the railway lines. A good deal of damage was caused on Mount Road, where an electric light standard was twisted out of shape.

METEOROLOGIST'S REPORT.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

With reference to yesterday's cyclone the Government Meteorolgist, Madras, sends the following report :—Communications are interrupted and no weather observations have been received. Observations at Madras show that the storm reported yesterday moved in the westerly direction and passed inland, a little to the north of Madras shortly after 1 a.m. Between midnight and 1 a.m. the barometer fell about one-fourth inch and the wind movement at the Observatory for that hour was 39 miles, though the velocity in fierce gusts just before 1 a.m. must have been much greater than forty miles per hour. There was lull between 1-5 a.m. and 1-25 a.m. when the winds were very light. At 1-25 a.m. the gusts were renewed, accompanied by a change in the wind direction from about N. N. W. to W. N. W. Since 3 a.m. the winds have been moderating and the barometer rising steadily.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Consequent on yesterday's cyclone all telegraph offices in Madras have been instructed to suspend the booking of ordinary traffic for South India and to accept traffic for Bombay and Calcutta at the sender's risk. All lines are interrupted.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Postmaster-General notifies that telegraphic communication with Madras and Colombo is entirely interrupted.

DISTURBANCE LIKELY IN ARABIAN SEA.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received yesterday the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla :

"Depression from the Bay passing into southeast Arabian Sea may give equally weather along Malabar Coast. Hoist Signal No. 1 Distant Cautionary."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
Tues	12	m 4 47	26 1	12	m 10	9
Wed	13	m 5 5	26a 24	13	0 53a	19 9
Thur.	14	m 5 50	26 1	14	m 0	18 8
Fri	15	m 6 35	25a 25	15	m 1 43a	19 9
Sat.	16	m 7 20	25 4	16	m 2 28	17 4
Sun.	17	m 8 5	26 2	17	m 3 13	18 10
Mon	18	m 8 50	27 3	18	m 3 58	19 9
		m 9 33	27 5		m 4 43a	18 8
		m 10 18	27 8		m 5 28a	17 4
		10 43a	29 11		3 56a	14 1
		11 29a	30 5		4 39a	13 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Nov. 12 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 44m.	Sunset 6h.	2m
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h.	2m
" 14 (Thursday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h.	1m
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h.	1m
" 16 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h.	1m
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h.	1m
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h.	0m

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4th. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16·2m. p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3.0m p.m Last quarter, 25d. 4h. 55.2m.

DAILY WATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Rawalpindi. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature continues below the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air generally much drier than usual. Night temperature is slightly or moderately below the average.

Sind and Rajputana :—Skies are clear except at Kotah. Himidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is in slight defect in Sind and in considerable defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains in moderate defect in Kathiawar. Day temperature is slightly above the average nearly everywhere; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and locally in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues moderately below normal. Day temperature is in slight excess; night temperature is lower and is now nearly normal except in the north-western districts.

The Kokan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above the average at most stations; night temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature in slight excess in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression off the Madras coast caused a heavy fall of 6.23in. at Madras till 8 a.m. Yesterday. It appears to have filled up near the coast after giving 3.55in. of rain at Masulipatam. Rainfall has also been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras and local in south Malabar. The disturbance in the Persian Gulf is advancing eastwards and has begun to affect the weather in the extreme north of India.

Rainfall will probably decrease in the eastern half of the Peninsula, but may increase in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 12th of November, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.7	65.4	75	+2	0.35	+0.12
Do. (11th Nov.)	85.5	65.4	80	0.36	0.35	+0.15
Jask	82.6	64.9	69	..	0	0
Do. (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th Nov.)	85.3	66.2	56	..	0	—0.19
PUNJAB—						
Mooltan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	83.0	44.3	54	..	0.10	+0.10
Lahore	83.4	48.1	55	..	0	0
Hissar	79.9	44.1	64	..	1.06	+0.27
Ambala	80.2	56.0	32	..	0	—0.08
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.5	54.0	29	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	84.2	47.4	41	..	0	—0.14
Jhansi	86.5	52.7	50	..	0	—0.36
Cawnpore	83.8	51.1	52	..	0	—0.34
Allahabad	85.0	49.2	42	..	0	—0.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.1	48.8	45	..	0	0
Karachi	81.6	63.3	46	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	85.0	53.9	40	..	0	—0.02
Jalpore	86.5	53.1	36	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	89.0	57.6	31	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	77.2	60.4	37	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West	93.0	59.7	27	..	0	0
Bhuj	92.5	68.8	62	..	8	0
Dwarka	93.2	69.2	57	..	0	0
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	95.1	55.2	17	..	0	—0.18
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	97.9	66.5	55	..	0	—0.10
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	95.5	59.4	39	..	0	—0.04
Neemuch	88.8	61.6	39	..	0	0
Indore	91.3	59.2	53	..	0	—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	52.9	57	..	0	—0.28
Sangor	87.4	59.6	29	..	0	—0.17
Hoshangabad	90.7	62.8	41	..	0	—0.28
Khandawa	94.6	61.8	46	..	0	—0.25
Akola	93.0	60.2	36	..	0	—0.29
Amraoti	90.6	64.8	19	..	0	—0.30
Nagpur	88.6	60.1	45	..	0	—0.56
Chanda	91.1	55.0	55	..	0.05	—0.42
Raipur	86.0	58.5	48	..	0	—0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	75.6	76	..	0.09	—0.24
Ratnagiri	94.3	73.9	55	..	2.48	+3.19
Marmugao	87.4	..	83	..	0.78	+0.08
Karwar	91.6	74.4	80	..	1.77	+0.26
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.1	60.5	35	..	0	—0.36
Ahmednagar	90.0	64.5	36	..	0	—0.42
Poona	90.1	60.7	59	..	0.62	—0.04
Sholapur	92.8	66.8	56	..	0.12	—0.56
Bijapur	88.8	66.9	62	..	0.14	—0.43
Belgaum	84.6	63.7	80	..	3.86	+2.62
Aurangabad	90.3	65.7	34	..	0.17	—0.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.9	63.5	50	..	0	—0.44
Hyderabad	82.1	59.4	76	..	0.65	+0.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	76.1	74	..	3.58	+1.46
Calicut	87.1	75.3	82	..	8.62	+5.60
Cochin	88.7	76.7	86	0.08	3.56	—0.32
Colombo	87.1	73.3	94	..	1.61	—5.09
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	75.2	69.7	89	3.55	14.80	+10.95
Bellary	77.8	68.5	92	0.68	1.36	+0.08
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	85.4	76.0	00	..	31.00	+24.92
Bangalore	78.8	65.1	89	5.10	0.59	—1.38
Coimbatore	87.6	70.4	87	0.27	4.05	+2.20
Trichinopoly	94.1	72.9	81	0.02	2.88	+1.68
Negapatam	88.0	80.2	80	..	12.46	+5.92

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.865 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 "
Dew Point	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 "
Minimum do.	78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, WNW, NE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	111 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide gauge at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th November, 1918, was 30.068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .015 inch for every 10 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

IT is publicly notified for general information that owing to enormous increase in the cost of phials and materials we have been forced to fix the following enhanced rates. We hope our patrons will encourage us as before :—

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1 Bottle Rs. 3. Dozen Rs. 32.

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Proprietor, M. L. Bose & Co.
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APPALLING MORTALITY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the facts adduced by you in support of the contention that India is the only country in the world where the average duration of life is alarmingly short, namely 23·5 years and where the infant and child mortality accounts for 350 deaths per every thousand. When we remember that India is the poorest country in the world and her teeming millions are more illiterate than the Negro population of America, such an annual holocaust is inevitable. Furthermore, the provision of medical relief in British India can hardly be held to be adequate; for there are only 3,051 dispensaries in a population of twenty-four crores, in other words, one per eighty thousand inhabitants. No wonder that fever carried off forty-five lakhs of men in 1916, to say nothing of the deaths due to plague, cholera and other zymotic or filth diseases. To make matters worse, the country is in the iron-grip of influenza, about the etiology and treatment of which widely divergent views are expressed by medical men, to the despair of laymen all over the world.

The above facts reveal a state of things which neither the Government nor the public can view without dismay. It appears to me that our public health authorities should talk less about the organisms which produce diseases and do something to prevent it from ravaging the country. Measuures should be taken in hand to ensure good housing, fresh air, light, good and sufficient food and clothing to our working-class population, to whom a clean supply of food water and milk must be assured, so that no harm might happen to them from pathogenic organisms, contaminating food and drink in an enormous number of ways.

It is well-known how some epidemics of meat-poisoning, e.g., typhoid, anthrax, tuberculosis and the like play havoc with human life in Europe and America, where the opinion in favour of less harmful and more nutritious vegetarian diet is gathering strength. In India the danger from meat-poisoning is equally great. The "Indian Patriot" of October 28th contained the following disquieting piece of news sent by its Mysore correspondent which ought to open our eyes to unsuspected dangers :

"People are dying of sickness and starvation especially among the poorest. Rangoon broken rice, which is supposed to have come as a salvation, is reported to have accelerated death among the poor folk."

Regarding the appalling infant mortality in India several causes are assigned, such as (1) malaria, which may act either directly on the child, or indirectly through the mother, (2) diseases due to insanitary surroundings, (3) diseases due to ignorance on the part of the mother with regard to the feeding and care of the infant and (4) accident of child birth and diseases attendant thereon. Personally, I trace many ailments to impure milk, and would like our municipalities to ensue cleanliness of our milk supply by thorough inspection of byres, dairies and milk-shops, by thorough bacteriological examination of the milk itself, especially by means of animal inoculation, by prohibition of the use of chemical preservatives in milk, by popularising scientific methods of keeping it clean and cool as well as pasteurizing, sterilizing and condensing and finally by seeing to it that milk is distributed under ideally hygienic conditions by means of railway churns and its richness in fat tested by means of a Babcock or Gerber Tester, a process which occupies only a few minutes. With the aid of such like means, the death-rate among 60,000 babies in New York City who annually patronise infant milk depots was reduced to only 43 per thousand. The White Paper in commenting on the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of milk distribution emphasizes the importance of organisation and recommends that a National Clearing House should be set up to control the wholesale milk-trade of the country and enforce conditions which would lead to a clean and wholesome supply of milk for the consumer. Cannot India do likewise?—Yours, etc.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahanddin College,
Junagad, Nov. 6, 1918.

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LONDON.

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I.,
(LONDON)
Dy. Magistrate,
HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

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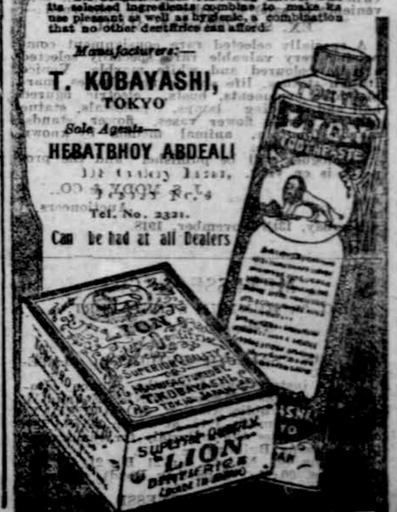

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, a special meeting for the presentation of the Campbell Memorial Medal to Dr. Jivanji Jamshetji Modi by his Excellency Lord Willingdon at 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of Council of Bombay Presidency Association, Esplanade Road, Fort, 6 p.m.

Victory Celebration.—On the Gymkhana Maidan at 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Cathedral High School, Annual Sports, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 2-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Exemption Tribunal, meets at 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Howitt Phillips.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

A Band will play a Programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand at 6 p.m., (S.T.), to-day.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay notifies: Telegraph communication to Madras has been restored. Ordinary Tariffe will be subject to serious delay owing to congestion.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY

On Wednesday the 27th instant the debate will be held under the auspices of this association, the subject being "The medium of instruction in all schools should be the vernacular." Professor H. G. Limaye, will lead the debate, Mr. J. D. Bharda and C. M. Cursetjee, will take part amongst others.

ESPLANADE MAIDAN CELEBRATIONS.

As will appear from a notification published in our advertisement columns the following roads will be closed from 7 to 11 p.m. to-day on the occasion of celebrations on the Esplanade maidan, Cruckshank Road, Waudy Road, Hospital Road to all vehicular traffic and Esplanade Road, from Dhobi Talao to Queen's Statute to all pedestrian and vehicular traffic carriages will be packed on Carnac Road, Hornby Road, and Bastian Road.

DELEGATES TO GUJRAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Bombay National Union as delegates to the forthcoming 2nd Gujrat Political Conference to be held at Nadiad: (1) Seth Jamnadas Dwarkadas, (2) Dr. C. M. Desai, (3) Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, (4) Mr. Kangi Dwarkadas, (5) Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (6) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, (7) Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsey (8) Mr. B. G. Horniman, (9) Dr. M. B. Velkar, (10) Mr. T. D. Sanghavi, (11) Mr. L. G. Khare, (12) Mr. M. P. Parekh, (13) Mr. S. G. Bankers, (14) Mr. J. H. Majumdar (15) Seth Morasji Gokuldes Devji (16) Seth Ratensey D. Morarji, (17) Mr. P. K. Telang and (18) Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and others.

PANDHARPUR KARTIKI FAIR.

The Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay has sent to Pandharpur 12 Volunteers and 2 Doctors for first aid and medical relief amongst the pilgrims. They will open 2 temporary dispensaries and distribute free medicines and visit the sick and suffering and also render first aid in cases of necessity in cooperation with Government and Municipal agency. They have taken the necessary medicines, blankets, pneumonia jackets and bedsheets from the stock that was available at the Bombay Influenza Committee's Office through the courtesy of the Social Service League. The necessary funds were kindly supplied by Shet Lakhmidas Tairsey, Shet Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servant of India Society.

HINDU WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, aged 50, who was alleged to have been knocked down by a motor car driver Muncherjsha Kharssetji Karanjia along the Queen's Road on Monday morning. Mr. Musa H. Visram appeared for Muncherjsha

Enos Mingu, a gardner, said at 7 a.m., he was going to Charni Road. At Queen's Road he saw a motor car coming from Marine Lines and it turned suddenly to the Thakoredwar Road. No horn was sounded; it knocked down the witness and a wheel passed over his leg. He could not gather his senses for a time. When he came to himself he saw a woman lying on the road about ten or twelve paces distant from him. The car had come to a stop beyond from him. The car had come to a stop beyond her; it had come fast the police picked up the witness and the woman and took them to the J. J. Hospital where the woman was found dead. Muncherjsha was the driver of the car.

Saligram Lala said the car was going at a moderate speed and the horn was sounded. He did not think the man actually struck; he was carrying. After knocking down a woman the car stopped; the driver said he was not to be blamed as the woman came in his way.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driver by Muncherjshah. The jurors were unable to make up their minds as to whether the driver was to be blamed or not.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HUSBAND IN JAIL.

WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Najbunnissa ..... Petitioner

v.

Mahomed Shafi Gafur ..... Respondent.

(*Before Justice Macleod.*)

This was a suit by a Mahomedan wife against her husband, who is a convict undergoing a sentence of transportation for life for murder, for dissolution of her marriage with him on the ground of his absence and inability to maintain her.

Mr. P. B. Vatcha appeared for the plaintiff.

The petitioner was a young woman of 20, and married to the respondent six years ago. The respondent was a weaver and habitually maltreated his wife on account of which disputes arose between him and the wife's father. In February, 1917, the respondent committed a murderous assault on his wife's father who died in consequence. For this offence he was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. Since his transportation the petitioner had been left entirely destitute as the respondent had in consequence of his transportation absolutely incapacitated himself from maintaining her. She now sued for dissolution of her marriage with him on that ground.

The petitioner was a Sunni Mahomedan of the Hanafi sect. She recently changed her sect to the Shafi. Mr. Vatcha contended that under the Shafi law, the husband's inability to maintain his wife was a good ground for cancellation of marriage.

His Lordship agreed with this view and passed a decree for dissolution of petitioner's marriage with the respondent as prayed.

Solicitors for the petitioner:—Messrs. Judah and Solomon.

CUFFE PARADE TRAGEDY.

DEATH THROUGH SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, concluded the enquiry into the death of a person who was found dead on the Cuffe Parade with a bullet wound in his abdomen on the night of the 2nd instant, and whose name was subsequently ascertained to be Maruti, a servant of Dr. C. W. Frederick, Assistant Surgeon, Colaba War Hospital.

Dr. Frederick said he left Bombay on the 24th telling the deceased to await him on the 1st instant. The deceased said he would go to Poona to perform some ceremonies. The deceased seemed to be upset, and as he did not turn up on the 1st instant the witness engaged another man. On the 6th instant as he read that a man had been found shot on the Cuffe Parade, he looked for his revolver and he missed it. The revolver and the cartridges were kept in a drawer.

Dr. Arthur Powell gave evidence and said in his opinion the wound was such as would have been self-inflicted either in accident or by one unfamiliar with anatomy and the use of the revolver.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a bullet wound which penetrated the abdomen and the chest. The evidence showed that the wound was self-inflicted.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Dawood Khan charged Alli Mahomed Abdulla, a Khoja merchant and Gopalji Gangji Khairaz, a Hindu, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments and money of the value of Rs. 135, belonging to Raichand Behaiji, a broker residing in Teli Lane.

Inspector Chimanlal prosecuted; Mr. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. Velani was for the first accused and Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mr. C. N. Kanuga were for the second accused.

The facts of the case are that the accused had sold to one Kesrimal through the complainant some camphor and when they asked him to settle the account, he could not do so, as Kesrimal had not paid the amount to him. The accused took the complainant to his room and got the lock broken by calling a locksmith, and removed some money from his person. A trunk was then forcibly opened and other ornaments removed from the same. The accused pleaded not guilty; they said there was no such person as Kesrimal and the complainant had defrauded them of large sums of money.

The Magistrate convicted the accused. Exasperated by the losses they had sustained the accused had gone to the complainant's room, the Magistrate said, to recover what they could. They acted in a high-handed manner and took the law into their own hands. Only nominal punishments were asked by the counsel on behalf of the accused, as the offences were merely technical ones. As it had been suggested to the Magistrate that on account of the Allied victory they might be let off, and as they had been in jail for 18 days, they were bound over in the sum of Rs. 100, to be of good behaviour for six months, in regard to the charge of theft. For house-breaking they were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

PEACE HOLIDAYS WANTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The War has ended dramatically. The whole of the British Empire is jubilant over the decided victory of the Allies and Bombay has shown its share of joy by an exhibition of Union Jacks and other Allied Nations' Flags. But real holiday making cannot be observed unless official holidays are announced. So that the clerks and servants in commercial firms can enjoy a real holiday and thus show their loyalty. I hope, immediate steps will be taken to observe such Bank Holidays as was done when Bulgaria surrendered.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. KAPADIA.
BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

DOCTORS AND EPEDIMIC

SANITARY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

The doctors in Bombay met in Conference last night again for the fourth time to discuss the influenza epidemic now prevailing in India, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, presiding.

Before proceeding with the business, the Chairman said it was their duty to thank the Almighty for the victory which their rulers and their Allies had attained in the war.

Dr. Gilder in the course of a long speech, much of which was of a technical nature, said vaccines did not do any harm in these cases. They were still getting cases of influenza at the Parsi General Hospital, and as far as the Parsis were concerned the epidemic was not at an end. Even now they were getting one or two cases daily and these were as bad as they met with during the height of the epidemic. During the first two or three days they did not lose a single case; after that they had some fatal cases. The total number of admissions was 149—pneumonia and influenza—and out of these 18 were fatal. Some of these patients died 24 hours after admission to the hospital. He would impress upon the medical profession the desirability of not removing the patients in serious cases, as the physical exertions which they had to undergo was detrimental to their recovery, and too much for them.

DR. ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCES.

Dr. Engineer then gave his experiences in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital where two wards had been set apart for influenza patients. He gave a short summary of the fuller report he had submitted to the Government. Garlick was of much use in bringing down the temperature, whether in tubercular or other fevers. He said he had tried the juice of ordinary garlic with syrup and it had brought down the temperature as long as it was used; when he stopped using it the temperature again went up. The effect of garlic was however, more pronounced in tubercular fevers, but it invariably brought down the temperature of a patient. It was stated by Dr Choksey at the last meeting that they should educate the public; but not in the way of the Sanitary Institute by giving one or two lectures in the year, or having a college here or there. Then if they gave a lecture before the millhands on a Sunday, they would enjoy the holiday and then forget everything about it. In his school days he learnt much about sanitation from the "Sanitary Primer" and another book, but since then the system had been changed. That was a very useful way of teaching the use of sanitation, for boys of to-day were the citizens of to-morrow, and first impressions were always the best. Boys must be taught sanitation in their schools, and they could not teach it by giving lectures here and there. The second attack of influenza was not yet over, and the people were still going through it. It was still lingering and it was not likely to leave them. They knew that pneumonia was more prevalent in the cold season than in others, and the cold season was approaching. From his experience in the hospital he had been telling the authorities that pneumonia cases were increasing in these days, day by day. Formerly these cases were mere curiosities, and now hardly a day passed without their getting one or two cases in the college, and the present day students knew everything about pneumonia. They could not say, however, that the present was the third attack—it was a continuation of the second attack. The second was still going on and they did not know when it would terminate. They must, however, be prepared for the third attack, and find out some preventive and how long were they going to depend on voluntary aid. They knew human nature. Perhaps they might take up the work first and give it up afterwards.

A voice: But nature has changed.

Dr. Engineer said it was always changing, but all were not Home Rulers. They must be able to find out some preventive; there was no specific treatment for the disease; they must take care to keep the excretory canals open.

Dr. Bana said there was a fall and rise in the epidemic and so on. They could not say whether they would have a third attack of influenza. But it had come to stay with them like the plague.

Dr. Contractor gave an account of the cases he had treated with vaccines.

ALKALINE TREATMENT.

Dr. S. K. Patel said simple treatment was all that was required in these cases. He advocated the use of alkaline treatment and read quotations from "The Lancet" in support of his theory.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said overcrowding was not one of the causes, but it had certainly done great harm. But about the incidence of the disease he did not think that it was one of the causes. He had seen cases, both in huts and palatial well ventilated buildings; it was prevalent everywhere and therefore overcrowding was not one of the causes. So far as the etiology of the disease was concerned that was his opinion. Quinine and absolute rest were the best remedies in his opinion, and he had been a firm believer in the use of quinine for many days. He was very fond of using potassium chloride in influenza cases. These drugs had been introduced in the stock mixtures which the municipal authorities gave. Quinine was also a prophylactic in small doses. He thought it was a wise thing to be ready for the third attack. Hospital accommodation and accommodation for the poorer classes in Bombay was very insufficient. The epidemic had carried away many citizens and done a great deal of harm in the city still he was sorry there were very few doctors who could take an intelligent part in the discussion. That was because they had not much hospital experience, except the fortunate few. He thought they should approach the proper authorities so that private practitioners might be allowed to give their services in a honorary capacity in the hospitals and educational institutions.

Dr. Venkatrao then gave particulars of the treatment which he used.

The Chairman said there were some who wanted to terminate the Conference at that stage and others who wanted to meet again a fifth time, but he would leave it to them to come to any decision they liked in the matter.

It was eventually decided that they should meet on Sunday next at 3 p.m. to further discuss the epidemic.

VISIBILITY OF CRESCENT MOON.

A MOSLEM MEETING.

A largely attended public meeting of the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Friday last at the Minarawalla Mosque, Pydownie, after the Jumma prayers were over. The representatives and leaders of the different sections of the Sunni Mahomedans were present. The meeting was held to make adequate and proper arrangements in connection with the visibility of the crescent moon in the City of Bombay. On the motion of Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Haji Usuf Sobhani was voted to the chair. After portions of the Holy Koran were read by the Chairman, Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidik Khatri read the notice calling the meeting. The Chairman shortly explained the objects for which the meeting was called.

After this Hakim Moulvi Abdul Halim in a lengthy speech laid stress upon the religious importance of the question to the Mahomedans of Bombay and said that for the past few years great indifference was displayed by the Kazis of Bombay in fixing properly, the monthly dates which were dependent upon the visibility of the crescent moon. This was largely owing to their inexperience in this matter. Throughout the whole length and breadth of India the last Bakri-Id festival was celebrated by the Mahomedans on a subsequent day to the one on which Bombay Mahomedans observed it as a holiday; and, strange to say, that throughout India, Bombay was the only city which claimed to have seen the crescent moon at a small village of Panwell on a previous day. For all this the responsibility rested upon the two Kazis of the city. However, in accordance with precedent and tradition, the Bombay Mahomedans quietly submitted to the said declaration made by one of the Kazis and observed the holiday on a day in accordance with the lunar calculation based on the said declaration. But it was the last straw that has broken the back of the camel, and from what followed in the month of Moharrum the truth of this maxim was realised. For the Mahomedans had to face at the end of the last Hijri year, the astronomical anachronism and the mathematical absurdity of a lunar month of thirty-one days. On the occurrence of such an extraordinary situation the Mahomedans of Bombay were completely upset and disgusted and earnestly looked for some rational solution of the dilemma. The easiest solution would have been to accept the mistake of the last month's premature visibility of the crescent moon and to adopt a course in consonance with the situation which naturally developed from the visibility of the crescent moon of the month of Moharrum. But the Juma Mosque authorities, guided perhaps by another declaration of one of the Kazis of Bombay, fixed the first day of the Moharrum a day previous to the one which should have naturally followed the appearance of the crescent moon of Moharrum. At this clear discrepancy and absurd calculation the Mahomedans of Bombay were obliged to disregard the said declaration of the Kazi made through the Juma Mosque authorities and they therefore fixed their dates from the last appearance of the crescent moon and observed the Ashura holiday on Thursday instead of Wednesday which was fixed by the Kazi and the Juma Mosque authorities. The Shias also observed the holiday on Thursday. Under these unfortunate circumstances the most rational course for the Mahomedans of Bombay to follow would be not to allow the present state of affairs to continue any longer and he therefore proposed:—

"That this public meeting of the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay puts on record its profound regret that owing to various causes during the past few years the arrangements for taking down the statements of reliable witnesses who have seen the crescent moon as well as for making public, the declarations of the visibility of the crescent moon have been most unsatisfactory with the result that the Mahomedans of Bombay have had to suffer in various ways; that matters have been further aggravated and made intolerable by the uncalled-for and injudicious interference of persons unauthorised to act in this matter by the Mahomedan public of Bombay; that in order to avoid in future the recurrence of such a deplorable contingency of confusion and irreperable monetary and religious damage to the Mahomedans of Bombay, this meeting appoints a permanent Committee who are authorised to make all necessary arrangements based on "shariat" and take all necessary steps to ensure an authoritative declaration of the visibility of the crescent moon in the city of Bombay in such months in which the said Committee under the Presidency of Mr. Haji Usuf Sabani with Messrs. Badrudin Abdulla Koor and Haji Fate Mahomed Rahimtulla as Honorary Secretaries and Messrs. Mahomed Mivan Khandwani and Ahmed Haji Sidik as Treasurers, may think it proper and advisable to do so and who have power to add to their number: that the said Committee shall be hereafter called the "Anjuman-e-Ruvat-e-Hilal"; that the public declaration of the visibility of the crescent moon shall be made under the signatures of the President and the Secretaries of this Anjuman and shall be binding upon all the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay: that the Anjuman-e-Ruvat-e-Hilal is at liberty to convey the visibility of the crescent moon to the Chief Secretary to Government and the Police Commissioner of Bombay in such months in which Mahomedan holidays occur.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidik. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor observed that he admitted the force of the arguments of the proposer. He, however, emphasized the necessity of united action in this matter. He also said that the mistakes of a few individuals of the Kokni Jamat should not be laid at the door of the whole Kokni Mahomedan community of Bombay. In order, therefore, to secure union and avoid simultaneous separate declarations, Mr. Koor proposed that the names of the two Kazis of Bombay viz., Kazi Mahomed Hasan Murghay and Kazi Shariff Abdul Latif Londay, should be included in the list of the Committee. The proposition in this amended form was put before the meeting by the Chairman and unanimously adopted.

At this stage the Chairman said that it was unfortunate that both the old Kazis of Bombay, who were persons of experience and knowledge, were dead and it was necessary that a new Kazi should be appointed for the whole city of Bombay and that a separate office should be arranged for his records. He said it was a suggestion on his part to the meeting.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor said that the present two incumbents of the office of Kaziship in Bombay were the direct descendants of Kazis who were appointed Kazis of Bombay about a century ago. They were therefore hereditary Kazis. It was an undoubted fact that the previous Kazis who were persons of profound learning had rendered valuable services to the Mahomedans of the city. And though the present condition of affairs was not so satisfactory as it ought to be, out of gratitude to their past services and to avoid inconvenience he advised the meeting to consider the question carefully and deeply before any abrupt action was taken in this matter. It must also be remembered that hundreds of thousands of marriage, dower and divorce records of the Mahomedans for the past century were in the possession of the present Kazis and an abrupt change would throw the whole Mahomedan community of Bombay in confusion and inconvenience. Besides, as the question was not on the agenda paper, it could not be discussed and disposed of hastily behind the back of the whole Mahomedan community of Bombay. After Mr. Koor concluded his remarks the Chairman allowed the question to be dropped.

The Chairman also appealed strongly to the audience for support on a question of religious importance to the Mahomedans of Bombay. He said that the Sunni Mahomedans should pay their urgent attention to the question of the disposal of the unclaimed corpses of the poor Mahomedans of Bombay. He said that it was a matter of great regret that owing to the high mortality during the last epidemic of influenza, some of the unclaimed corpses of the poor Mahomedans were burnt. He, however, expressed a hope that the able and energetic Secretaries appointed at this meeting would bring up this question before the Mahomedan public of Bombay at the earliest opportunity.

On the motion of the Chairman a fund for the Anjuman-e-Ruyat-i-Hilal was opened and the following sums were subscribed on the spot:—

Mr. Haji Usuf Sobhani Rs. 125; Mr. Miyan Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani Rs. 125; Mr. Haji Abdulla Miyan Khandwani Rs. 125; Mr. Haji Sidik Haji Mahomed Khatri Rs. 100; Mr. Fateh Mahomed Usuf Rs. 51; Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla Rs. 51; Mr. Haji Fate Mahomed Rahimtulla Rs. 25; Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor Rs. 25; Mr. Mahomed Noor Mahomed Mozawalla Rs. 25.

On the motion of Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor seconded by Mr. Abdur Rehman Haji Yakoob and Mr. Kuraishi a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman of the meeting and the meeting was afterwards dissolved.

COIN QUESTION IN C. P.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The coin question has been vexing the province for the last month and over and is becoming graver every day. In Nagpur proper, the metropolis of the C. P., five per cent commission has to be paid for cashing currency notes of whatever valuue. This difficulty is specially very keenly felt by poor persons who have to pay a pice or two and at times even one anna for cashing a rupee note. In these days of dire famine and scarcity, people are already harrassed and this additional trouble of "batta" is nothing but complete ruin to the poor. It is certainly strange that they have not become desperate up to now. At first it looked the wealthier merchants were responsible for this, but the want of cash everywhere throughout the province makes it evident that Government itself is responsible for this state of affairs. While in other provinces this difficulty does not arise at all, this province should suffer so very greatly certainly speaks to the discredit of this Local Government. Is this L. G. blind to the state in his own province or is this the policy of Government to try this experiment of making currency notes current in this province first and then gradually spreading them in other provinces? Otherwise why should it be impossible for the Government to make arrangements for the adequate provision of coins for this province when similar arrangement with regard to foodstuffs was suggested and accepted for Bombay. In case of scarcity of food in one province, the surpluses from other provinces are to be drained there and all exports are to be stopped; similarly it should be ruled that C. P. should be supplied with coinage sufficient for its use from other provinces and exports to Mesopotamia and Punjab should be stopped. Because the Government can mint fresh coin for these frontiers and war centres, they need not and should not handicap the daily currency and thus put the poor to additional trouble driving him to utter disappointment and ruin.

In the mofussil, as much as 15 per cent. discount is charged for cashing currency notes and cases are not wanting when 40 per cent. "Batta" is charged. The authorities tried to make a pretence of "bandobust" of this "batta" but they have found their inability to cope with the question and have consequently left the ryot to their own fate.

"In times of epidemic, the whole care of the populace is left in the hands of the local bodies which are responsible for the health of the town." This is the answer of the Bombay Government to the interpellations of the recent Council sitting, so in the coinage question, the Government looks to have gone a step further and suggests by its indifference, though has not as yet declared openly, that the people should look after their own affairs and not depend upon Government to remedy or redress such grievances. What else can reasonably be the explanation of this utter disregard and total indifference of our Government? Influenza is decreasing fast here, but ravages villages—Yours, etc.,

OODAS,
Nagpur.

THE EPIDEMIC.

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN MORTALITY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday .. 114
For preceding 24 hours 102
For corresponding period last year .. 82

There has again been a rise in the city's mortality, Monday's figures showing an increase of 12 over those of the preceding day. The mortality in the different wards on Monday was as follows: Fort ward 6, Mandvi ward 19, Bhuleshwar ward 14, Girgaum ward 10, Byculla ward 27, Parel ward 34, Mahim ward 7, railways and homeless 1 and hospitals 16. There was no attack or death from small-pox, cholera or plague.

WEEK'S DEATH-ROLL.

The total mortality during the week ending November 9th, was 815 and the death-rate 43.26. Deducting 58 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 757 giving the death-rate of 40.19.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were mortality 570 and the death-rate 30.26; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1912-17) mortality 495 and the death-rate 26.28.

Cholera registered 5 attacks and 1 death (among the inmates of the Cumballa War Hospital).

Small-pox registered 1 attack.

Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 468 against 526 in the corresponding week of 1917 and 494 the average of the week during 1913-17.

DECLINE IN DELHI AND SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Mortality in Delhi continues to fall daily. The number of deaths from all causes has gone down from 416 on 25th October to 158 on 5th November and has since fallen to 66 last Wednesday, 85 each last Thursday and Friday and 140 (an average of seventy) last Saturday and Sunday.

The number of deaths among Indians in Simla has fallen from twenty-eight on the last day of October to thirteen last Thursday, eleven last Friday, ten last Saturday and six last Sunday.

ALLAHABAD'S DEATH-ROLL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The total number of deaths from influenza in Allahabad on Sunday was 123. Yesterday it was 143. Among the deaths reported was that of Mr. Sata Narayan, Vakil, High Court.

MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Deaths from influenza in Calcutta are fluctuating. On the 7th there were 55 deaths, on the 8th 66 and on the 9th 55.

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OVER
CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL
REPORTS
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B. N. BHARADWAJ.—We are sorry we cannot publish your article. Try a school magazine. Do not be discouraged but persevere.

CLI-BAR.—We can publish a brief and properly worded contradiction, but not your letter.

KAVIRAJ.—We do not publish prescriptions against influenza given by Corres pondents.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 13th November, 1918.

THE LAST OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

"May it be for the good of Germany," said the Kaiser, as he signed his abdication in the presence of the Crown Prince and von Hindenberg. It is true that he invoked the name of God in renouncing his crown and country, but in the words is the bitter confession of defeat. To the world at large, the fall of Kaiserism is an event of the first magnitude and a presage of the emancipation of all people. Kaiserism was a principle of government in which the lust of domination incited sovereigns and nations to conquer helpless peoples by brute force and subject them to conditions of slavery. William II. was at best a monarch who, in his infatuation of self-love and monomania, dreamed of Empires and wreaths and triumphal arches. But it is not true that the disaster that has overtaken his people was solely due to his passion for personal glorification. The Hohenzollern dynasty, generally speaking, produced princes of consummate talents, but they were absolutely unscrupulous. Their governing passion was the love of domination, and, in spite of all their unctuously pietistic habits, they had in them a genius for crafty brutality and ill-mannered dissimulation. But the fate which has overtaken Germany is not the result of the evil genius of one man, for however much the catastrophe of a world-conflict could have been deferred by the prudence of a monarch wiser than William II, a crisis in conflict was some time bound to be precipitated. The idea of a superior destiny was deliberately and of set purpose instilled into the minds of all Germans for the space of two generations and the whole nation was armed to the teeth and bidden to await the great summons to battle. It was a favourite thesis of Treistchke that while other Empires attained greatness by accident, it was the mission of Germany to evolve a scientific programme of world-wide expansion. The fact that they came to visualise their destiny of Empire long after the partition of the globe was fairly concluded, steeled them to the purpose of dominion by violence. It was roughly the passion of a nation which enabled the Kaiser to fancy himself as the tragic hero of Armageddon. The Imperial mattoid that he was, he pictured himself as the heir of all earth and the hero of a coming epic of conquest.

William II. was by bent of soul a great exponent of the theory of divine right which makes a sovereign responsible to none save himself the creator; but it was his dreams of empire for him and his people which made him an inveterate believer in his partnership with an Deity. For it was an infatuation which grew with years in spite of the theatrical pose he assumed from time to time as a lover of peace. But in apportioning the blame of the German disaster, it is fair to remember that the Kaiser was reared in the tradition of militarism and discovered himself to be the tool and spokesman of a spirit which infected the entire people. He was a man of gifts, but all of them were drawn into active collusion with the evil ambitions of universal dominion through war, which stimulated and regulated the work of the entire nation. He nevertheless was a perilous ally because his consuming conceit forced him to take courses in diplomacy and sham which would have shocked even the statesmanship of the founder of the German Federation—, Bismarck. In his Recollections, Bismarck viewed the prospect of an alliance between France and Russia with undisguised alarm, inasmuch as the situation of Germany, according to him, necessitated the prevalence of a veil of distrust between France and Russia. He had grave premonitions about the disasters which awaited the Empire through the impetuous and meddlesome attitude of his young master who assumed to himself diplomatic tasks in which he was a mere tyro. The apprehensions of Bismarck came true. The Kaiser claimed to be his own Chancellor. Great as was his share in the creation of the German navy and the perfection of the army, his pompous incursions in the field of diplomacy revealed the purpose of naked aggressiveness for which the nation was organising itself. Strong in the sense of power and thirsting to find victims, the Kaiser and his advisers chose the most seemingly auspicious moment for the great adventure. Bismarck's concealed hope was to defeat his enemies separately and in piecemeal fashion. But the Kaiser and his ministers provoked the entire world, and plunged themselves into the ruin, which even morally anticipated, should have been discerned as their reward.

Now that the Empire has fallen, the prospect of revolution and the ushering in of democracy seem to be brighter. Our contemporary in a fit of over-shrewdness warned us that probably the people of Germany were shamming for the sake of expediency and that a deliberate return to old conditions was one of the clear possibilities of the situation. We prefer to believe that the circumstances show fairly conclusive grounds that the will of the people is genuinely asserting itself. The German Empire—or what was the German Empire till the 9th of November—was a confederation of twenty-six States with Prussia as predominant partner. Now it is not Prussia alone that is in dissolution and the King of Prussia only that has abdicated. The remaining twenty-five States, great and small, have been convulsed. Not one or two, but several of the larger States are witnessing the assertion of republics. The King of Bavaria has fled; in Wurttemburg a republic has been proclaimed; in Saxony the King has abdicated. So have the Dukes of Hesse and Oldenberg. It is not an elaborate sham, but the simple nemesis of absolutism in Central Europe. It will be remembered that when Bismarck framed the constitution of the German Empire and proclaimed it, he had grave difficulties in settling the terms of subordination imposed on some of the parochial kings and dukes. It was a most arduous and delicate task which proved to be successful mainly through the prosperity of the German Empire and the unexampled military discipline of its people. The Confederation never had to stand the stress of adversity, and the present disaster is the most crushing imaginable. Whether the seventy millions of people in Germany would stand together once the steel frame of the militaristic autocracy was removed, was an interesting speculation before and during the course of the war. Now we have passed from speculation to the witnessing of the actual experiment. Will the various States now being formed into separate republics submit to the domination of Prussia? For the domination of Prussia was the foundation of Bismarck's edifice. The task of the Allies in the reconstruction of Central Europe is heavy, but the exact status of some of the stauncher republics of Germany and Austria will be a question of the gravest importance.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT. II.

The Commissioners state that in conducting their inquiries they had to omit many subjects of importance and in writing the Report they had to exercise a corresponding limitation. A careful study of the Report reveals the fact that the Commissioners have taken the utmost pains to give a simulated value to their own pet suggestions by avoiding, or lessening the importance of, questions that were specifically referred to them. The terms of the reference are quite clear. The Commission was asked to submit its recommendations with special reference to the following:—

(a) whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be indicated:

(b) whether and, if so, in what manner, Government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development—

(i) by rendering technical advice more freely available;

(ii) by the demonstration of the practical possibilities on a commercial scale of particular industries;

(iii) by affording, directly or indirectly, financial assistance to industrial enterprises; or

(iv) by any other means which are not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

For obvious reasons the Commissioners did not want the first part of the reference to be treated in this document and consequently they remark that the Report is not intended as an industrial survey of India. The knowledge they had been permitted to obtain was used, they say with amazing impertinence, "as a basis for our recommendations for the technical and administrative equipment which Government will require and for the financial facilities it should provide." If the Commissioners had not taken such unwarranted liberties with the terms of reference and had adhered honestly to the true objects of the inquiry, the document would have been more acceptable than it is in its present form. As it is, the utility of the whole Report is rendered nugatory, inasmuch as it fails to treat of measures that will give an early and practical shape to many of the most pressing demands of the country. We had looked for substantial suggestions for "new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry." The Report no doubt makes substantial suggestions for the "profitable" employment of Indian capital, but *cui bono?* The creation of new services in which Indians will not find themselves favourably placed? Is it too much to assume that services will be created for the benefit of raw Europeans who will be called upon to discharge that remaining part of the "sacred" trust they hold in the East. There is nothing in the Report to suggest that the people of this country will be allowed to build up their industries with their capital, under their control, for the benefit of their talented young men and in the interests of their country. The new machinery will guide Indian industries in the interests of allied industries in England and elsewhere. This is the sum total of the sterling labours of the Commission!

Having dealt with the genesis, personnel and the scope of the Report, we may proceed with the examination of the voluminous Report itself. The opening chapter refers to rural India—past and present. The description reads like the laboured effort of an undergraduate. It is clumsy in its conception and, worse, tainted in its execution. To a student of economic history much of it is mere trash. It even lacks that dignity and apparent sympathy which characterised the Report on the Reform proposals. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rightly attaches great importance to this subject in his note of dissent and points out clearly how one-sided a report is presented to us. In any study of the economic history of the country no one would hesitate to attach more weight to the writings of Digby, Dadabhai, Ranade, Dutt, Gokhale and Wilson than to the machine-like rapid productions of "inspired" Indians like Sir Fazulbhai, Sir Dorab Tata and Sir R. N. Mukerji, or their new Industrial Providence for India—Sir Thomas Holland, late of the Eastern Chemical Company. A propos of this examination of the economic conditions of India, the Pandit pertinently quotes Wilson. "Had India been independent, writes that authority, "she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the foreigner." She will be placed at a greater disadvantage if the recommendations of the Commission are carried out in their entirety. The Pandit again cites a passage from Taylor, which speaks volumes about the manner in which plunder has continuously undergone a scientific refinement ever since the days of the East India Company. "The arrival in the port of London of Indian produce in Indian-built ships created a sensation among the monopolists which could not have been exceeded had a hostile fleet appeared in the Thames. The ship-builders of the Port of London took the lead in raising the cry of alarm; they declared that their business was on the point of ruin, and that the families of all the shipwrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation." This happened early in the nineteenth century and the same hostile attitude is shown even to-day towards any act of bare justice to India which may prejudice British interests. The Cotton excise agitation in the beginning of 1917 brought forth the worst passions of Lancashire manufacturers towards India and history simply repeated itself, in a most unedifying manner. Even a Liberal paper like the "Manchester Guardian" lost its balance and sense of justice and raved against any "favour" (sic) to India. The composition of the Industrial Commission was influenced by this Manchester School and it will indeed be a pity if we for a moment forget the wolf in disguise and take it for a friend.

The second chapter deals with the description of some industrial centres and districts. This chapter is again a superficial study of the places described. The archives of our public societies contain more reliable and better information than that presented to us in this chapter which contains nothing that is new but much that calls for severe criticism. For instance, too much emphasis is laid on the part played by European firms in India. The Commissioners are charmed by the "high financial prestige" possessed by foreign firms. Those who are familiar with the real financial working of these firms, will not find it difficult to measure at its worth this deliberate attempt to give undue credit to firms whose prosperity has had its origin in a system of preferential banking, special rates on railways, special freights on sea, special facilities at docks and a thousand and one concessions which help them to ride rough shod over the Indian commercial community by making a greater turn-over than would otherwise be possible. The case of an English firm which tried to build a prestige for itself during the early months of the war is still fresh in the memory of most of us. And who has forgotten the evidence that was placed before the local courts in the course of which it was pointed out how an adventurous Englishman with a few thousands to his credit was helped by the local English banks to trade in goods worth several lakhs of rupees—much to the ruin of those Indians who relied upon this credit? The Commissioners further remark that these foreign firms have been inclined to develop commerce rather than industries. Is it a wonder? These men of "high crerit" knew that in industries greater efforts were required to obtain the same profit which they easily got by favours and preferential treatment. It is still a familiar story in English clubs how an Agent of a Railway Company got his and his family's passage to Europe paid over a cup of coffee merely by sending a "service" message to an up-country station. The Commissioners show a very indecent anxiety to note, whenever they can do so, the part played by British capital and British enterprise lest in the new scheme of things we forget to do them justice. Apparently from the same motive they are also very particular in drawing attention to the "unfitness" of Indians in technical undertakings. "Very few Indians" they write, "have risen to the rank of foremen, and still fewer have been appointed to the superior establishment." Indeed! You refuse to train them in the first instance, keep all the fat posts for the raw youths from "Home" and then say with very great concern that they have not come up to the higher standard!

Notes of the Day.

Gondal's Good Example.

A correspondent from Porbandar describes the measures of concession and relief which the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has taken in view of the distress of the people on account of the prevalence of influenza, and the appearance of acute economic conditions in the State. The first measure of relief is the postponement of the collection of the year's land assessment, with the proviso that those who pay it up next year, will enjoy a remission of 25 per cent. Further, a sum of two lakhs has been set apart for the treatment of the sick and Rs. 10,000 for the treatment of milch cattle. The other measures of preservation, according to the correspondent, have taken as the grants they are nothing so substantial as those of Gondal. made by the Thakore Saheb times in Poorly paid servants are in these has direct need of relief. The Thakore Saheb doubled the wages of servants getting less than Rs. 30, while those who receive between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 are going to have a monthly allowance of Rs. 5 each. We hope the good example set by Gondal will be quickly followed by other States in Kathiawar.

Dr. Shroff, L.M.S., J.P.

Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice Pratt made short work of the application in revision of Dr. B. S. Shroff, the landlord, who sought to blackmail his tenants into paying his attempted illegal exactions, by deliberating cutting off the water supply to their privies. It is an amazing anomaly of the law that the man who was guilty of this disgusting atrocity, which might have caused a grave epidemic involving human life, could only be punished under a section which permitted a maximum penalty of Rs. 50, which the Magistrate inflicted. His attempt to get that decision reversed on a technical issue in the High Court has failed. The Judges accepted the facts as found by the Magistrate and held that a nuisance had, undoubtedly been committed. They described the details of the case as "unsavoury." That is a mild adjective to apply, but indeed it is difficult to find language to fit the revolting conduct of this man. We have already expressed our views of him. We now wish to draw the attention of the Government again to the fact that he is a Justice of the Peace. Common decency requires that his name should be removed from the roll.

Undesirable Peace Celebrations.

We regret to have to draw attention to a feature of the peace celebrations in Bombay, which it is desirable that the authorities should note, in order to prevent any extension of it, which is likely to occur unless it is nipped in the bud. A Mahomedan gentleman complained to us yesterday of having been wantonly assaulted by some sailors at Colaba. His chief assailant was allowed to get away, after having been pointed out to a European police officer, who put him in a ghary, without our informant's demand for the man's name and address being satisfied, an inexcusable procedure to which, however, police officers are somewhat liable in these cases. The wantonness of the assault might have remained a mystery, if it had not been that we have since received reports of similar incidents in other parts of the city, in one case, however, with a different and more serious sequel, since it resulted in half-a-dozen bluejackets being very severely handled.

The Turkish Cap.

It would seem, from what we have heard in connection with these further reports, that they were provoked by the wearing of Turkish caps by the persons attacked, which explains the mystery, if it does not excuse the assailants. The latter are possibly not aware that the red fez, usually associated in European minds with Turkey, is a common head-dress among Indian Mahomedans; but that, of course, would not be an excuse for the acts committed, since even Turks need not be the objects of wanton hooliganism as a celebration of peace. But attacks of this sort on Indians, apart from their innate iniquity, are calculated to create bad blood and ill-feeling which spread further than the immediate contiguity of those primarily concerned. Indians, as much as anyone, admire the British sailor and respect him for all he has done during the war, and it would be a pity if this feeling of respect were marred by the wantonness of a few ill-behaved men.

The Late Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori.

A correspondent writes:

"S. H." in your columns on Friday, it appears, has not been sufficiently comprehensive in his appreciation of the learning and wide popularity in learned circles of the late Dr. Abdur Rahman, Ph.D., of Bhopal. He refers to the deceased scholar's Hindu and Moslem friends who delighted in his friendship; to which I should like to add that the distinguished Parsi scholar and critic, Mr. G. K. Nariman, has also testified to the extensive erudition of the Musalman scholar and alluded to him as among the great Musalmans whose absence of communal prejudices is an augury of the dawn of Indian inter-communal unity. Dr. Abdur Rahman was an Oriental scholar of first rank who finished his education in Germany where he came in contact with acknowledged masters of Arabic like Sachau, Noeldeke, Welhausen as well as the eminent French historian of literary Islam, Huart, who were all impressed with the critical acumen of the shy retiring young man of promise whose loss by death is an infliction of nature not on the progressive State of Bhopal alone. It is men of the deceased scholar's type who are needed, as much as any other class of workers, to demolish the conventional partitions labelled Musalman, Hindu, Parsi, etc., which screen off sister communities. A few more years of active life granted to the real elect among Musalmans like the late Shums-ul-ulema Shibli and Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori would clear the path for a more solid concord among diverse Indian groups divided only by the accident and externals of religion.

A Crematorium for Bombay.

The Municipal Corporation has done well in referring the question of a public crematorium to a Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner. This wise decision was arrived at however, not without several of the speakers raising irrelevant issues and indulging in gratuitous assumptions about public likes and dislikes. Most modern cities have one or more such institutions and there is no reason why Bombay should not possess one. Apart from this, there is no doubt that the recent epidemic has impressed upon many persons the urgent need of a crematorium which would provide for a satisfactory means of disposing of the dead without affecting religious susceptibilities. The question of religious susceptibilities of any community however, is not involved at all. For the crematorium would be used only by those who have no scruples against it and there is no reason why such persons—and their number is not small as the "popular representatives" in the Corporation seemed to think—should not be afforded the facility of doing so. We trust the Committee will deal with the question in a practical manner and that its deliberations will not end in nothing.

THE VICTORY.

UNIVERSAL REJOICINGS.

KING'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-20 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

The King addressing a great crowd from the balcony of the Palace said:—With you I rejoice and thank God for the victories which the Allies have won which have brought hostilities to an end and peace within sight.

PREMIER'S CONGRATULATION

ALLIES, DOMINIONS AND INDIA HAVE WON A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-45 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

Unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed in Downing Street. The Premier appeared at the window with Mr. Bonar Law. The Premier adddessing a huge crowd said:—You are entitled to rejoice, people of Britain, that the Allies. the Dominions and India have won a glorious victory. It was the sons and daughters of the people who won it. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world.

Mr. Balfour walking across from the Foreign Office was hemmed in by the cheering crowds to whom he addressed a few words.

SCENES IN LONDON.

LORD MAYOR'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

Great scenes of excitement and joy are being witnessed in the streets of London. The Lord Mayor wearing the gold chain of office standing in the portico of the Mansion House announced the signing of the armistice to huge crowds. Scores of people crammed the omnibuses which halted in front of the Mansion House. Those outside frantically waved flags and the National Anthem was sung, the crowds standing with bared heads. Then followed the hymn 'Now thank we all our God' at which the people were especially deeply moved. Tears streamed down many faces.

LONDON ENTHUSIASTIC.

REJOICINGS EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Nov. 12.

The most enthusiastic scenes continue everywhere. A veritable sea of people outside Buckingham Palace and along the Mall frantically cheered their Majesties who appeared on the balcony of the palace. The large cheering crowds surrounded the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia who were motoring along the Mall. Thousands crowded round the captured German guns, hundreds of which were on exhibition in the Mall. Many were taken in procession, with a dozen to a score of persons riding on each. Whitehall, Downing Street and Trafalgar Square were also packed with people. A band of Highlanders headed a huge impromptu procession along the Strand. There was an unforgettable scene at ten at Downing Street where, responding to terrific calls, the Premier, accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill, reappeared at the window and made a brief speech, paying a tribute to all who had participated in the great victory including the Dominions, the Colonies, the Allies and the Munition workers. The Premier concluded "Let us thank God." The crowd waved Union Jacks and hats and cheer upon cheer broke out. A large crowd assembled before the Admiralty and loudly cheered Sir Eric Geddes and the Board of Admiralty. Responding to the call for a speech, Sir Eric Geddes called for "three cheers for Admiral Beatty and British bluejackets." The crowd immediately broke into ringing and most enthusiastic cheering. The stock exchange opened with vociferous cheering on the announcement of the armistice. Business was temporarily suspended at noon when the crowded house sang the "Old Hundredth," followed by the National Anthem. Thereafter cheers were raised for the King, Generals, Admirals and the Premier.

GREAT PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-5 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

The signing of the armistice was officially announce at 10-20 a.m. although an unofficial rumour gained currency a few minutes earlier. The news spread like wild-fire and there were extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm strongly mingled with the expressions of thankfulness. The public was beside itself with joy. Bells were pealed, maroons fired and all the police and fire-stations were in celebration.

THE IMPERIAL CREMINAL!

MUST NOT ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-55 a.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

London, surfeited with sensations and aware of the imminence of victory, received the news of the Kaiser's abdication on Saturday with comparative indifference but the downfall of the Hohenzollerns and their ignominious flight to Holland are the absorbing topics in the papers. The fate of Xerxes and Darius is recalled as a parallel to a ruin more immense and sudden than Europe has ever before witnessed. Columns are published containing extracts of the braggart and the blasphemous utterances by the Kaiser and the hope is expressed that the "Imperial criminal" will not escape punishment for the misdeeds of the nation he misguided. That the Kaiser has gone over is regarded as certain, but it is pointed out that there is a danger of reaction in favour of Kaiserism if the German people through his disappearance escape the penalties of the crimes they applauded.

ALLIED TROOPS NOT TO ADVANCE.

FOCH'S COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

A wireless French official communiqué says:—Marshal Foch has telegraphed to the Commanders-in-Chief:—"The Allied troops will not until further order go beyond the line reached at eleven o'clock on the morning of November 11th. The German official armistice was signed at five o'clock on the morning of November 11th. The delay for evacuation has been prolonged for twenty-four hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the five days, making 31 days in all. The modifications of the text compared with that brought by Helldorp will be transmitted." The above apparently refers to a condition of the armistice terms which have not yet been issued.

NEW COMMISSARIES ARRIVE AT SPA.

WITH ARMISTICE PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-55 a.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

Four new German commissaries arrived at Spa. They are believed to be delegates from Ebert to take over the armistice proceedings.

RECRUITING SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-55 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

The Press Bureau announces that recruiting has been suspended.

INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S ACQUIESCENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 1-10 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

THE HAGUE.—The Government states that it will gladly participate in the international discussions on the establishment of a League of Nations. The Government does not intend to take the road of state socialism at home or in the colonies.

GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG ABDICATES.

SOVIET FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 3-30 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Hamburger Nachrichten" states that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has abdicated and that the Soviet has formed a new Government.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT INDIA MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Arrangements are being held in all stations throughout India for the celebration of the signing of the armistice on the Western Front and cessation of hostilities. Instructions have been issued for to-day to be observed everywhere as a public holiday and for parades to be held and salutes fired.

In Simla the Commander-in-Chief will be present at a parade on the Ridge at 11-45 a.m., civilians in levee dress assembling at 11-30 and the Viceroy arriving at noon and making a short speech. There will also be a bonfire on the Ridge to night.

ALLIED PROGRESS.

FRENCH REACH BELGIAN FRONTIER.

ITALIANS ENTER ROCROI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-40 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

A French communiqué says:—East of the forest of Trelon we have reached the Belgian frontier. The Italian troops have entered Rocroi. After severe fighting we forced the passages of the Meuse between Vrigne and Lumes.

CANADIANS CAPTURE MONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-50 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

A British communiqué says:—Shortly before dawn this morning the Canadians of the First Army under General Horne captured Mons.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S FETE AT ESPLANADE.

The public of Bombay learnt of the capitulation of Germany, on Monday night, and joyous demonstrations took place in the city. The news of the signing of the armistice was thrown on the cinema screens amid scenes of enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering the news. Even though it was night time, many places including cinema and variety theatres, displayed Union Jacks. Soldiers and sailors promenaded the streets in the Fort and at Colaba in a mood of great pet laten, cheering and singing.

The Allied victory was celebrated by the public on a much greater scale, yesterday. All the Government and many private offices flew the Union Jack and Allied flags and many other places were also decorated with bunting. The ships in the harbour also were bedecked with flags and buntings. The Secretariat and other Government offices closed, and the Police Courts also closed after urgent business had been transcated. The school children were given a holiday in honour of the Allied victory.

The Fort and especially Hornby Road presented a most picturesque appearance yesterday. Almost all the buildings along this road were profusely and beautifully decorated with flags, and there was hardly a motor car which did not display the Union Jack. Many of the occupants of the cars also had the Union Jack in their hands, and children were also seen going to and coming from schools with flags in their hands. In the two Share Bazaars, hearty cheers were given for Great Britain and her Allies, and the day was observed as a holiday.

The city in fact wore a general holiday appearance yesterday, and everywhere the news of the surrender of Germany was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

PREMIER CONGRATULATED.

The following telegraphic message has been wired to the Premier, London, and to H. E. Lord Chelmsford and Lord Willingdon by Dr. D. D. Sathaye on behalf of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League.

"Accept congratulations and loyalty. India prays for self-determination."

In commemoration of the Allied victory Home Rule flags were set floating to-day at the offices of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League.

CELEBRATIONS ON GYMKHANA MAIDAN.

The capitulation of Germany will be celebrated in Bombay on the Gymkhana Maidan to-day, at 9 p.m. There will be a salvo of Guns, massed bands, display of fire-works finishing with a Huge Bonfire. Entrance to the maidan will be from Cruickshank Road, Bori Bunder and Dhobi Talao.—Meanwhile an appeal is made to the public to decorate their houses, offices, shops and cars with flags and bunting, so that the city shall wear a really festive appearance.

SANDHURST HIGH SCHOOL.

The Principal, staff, and boys and girls of the Sandhurst High School, Bombay, met yesterday morning in the school hall to thank God for the complete success of the Allied Arms in the war. Principal Jayakar, in his brief speech, said that our glorious success was due solely to the supreme confidences in the justice and righteousness of the Allied cause—confidence which sustained them during the darkest days of the past 51 months; and it was this very fact that had led him to assure them at the 3rd War Anniversary that the British Arms would be eventually crowned with success. The school building was artistically decorated with buntings and Allied flags and after the service the children were treated to light refreshments.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

The students of the Free Night School of the Ideal Seminary met last night to celebrate the Allied Victory. At the outset the teachers of the Seminary explained the students how Germany was compelled to sign the Armistice and thus surrendered herself. The sweets were then distributed. After the singing of the National Anthem, and three cheers to their Majesties and their Majesties and Allies troops the meeting dispersed.

INDIA'S PART IN WAR.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

KING'S FAITH VINDICATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

In the course of an impressive speech to a gathering of the whole of Simla at parade upon the ridge to-day in celebration of the cessation of hostilities H. E. the Viceroy said that under conditions of the armistice peace was assured. Four years ago when we drew the sword to vindicate the cause of freedom and to preserve the liberty of the world our leaders had given a pledge that the sword should not be sheathed until freedom had been vindicated and liberty secured. For four years the fortunes of the battle had ebbed and flowed, but the Empire had remained constant to that pledge and to-day we could sheath the sword knowing that we had kept the faith. His Excellency went to refer to the noble part which India had played in the struggle and also to the debt owed to the fallen and the maimed.

He also read out a cable he had sent to H M. the King to which his Majesty had replied as follows:—

"On the signature of the armistice with Germany marking the conclusive victory of the Allies' arms over the last of our enemies, I desire to congratulate your Excellency, the Princes and peoples of India on the success which has attended our united efforts. The struggle now so happily ended has demanded unprecedented sacrifices from us all and in responding to the call upon her for men and resources India has played a part worthy of her martial qualities and high traditions. She has fulfilled my faith in her single-minded devotion to my person and Empire and she has vindicated my confidence in her loyalty. The hand of brotherhood proved by partnership in trials and triumphs will endure in years to come when the reign of justice is restored, homes united, and blessings of peace are renewed."

SIR S. P. SINHA.

TO REPRESENT INDIA AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

With reference to the statement recently made in Parliament that the Dominions and India would be represented at the Peace Conference and the respective Governments had been warned to keep ready delegates to start at any time, it is now understood that Sir S. P. Sinha, who has just arrived in India, has again been asked to be ready to proceed to England to represent India at the Peace Conference. It is also understood that Sir Satyendra will proceed to Simla early next week to see the Viceroy and from there will go to Bombay *en route* to England. It is likely he will be leaving India within the next few days.

BOMBAY CO. GIVES BONUS TO STAFF.

The Bombay Co., Ld., gave yesterday three months' salary as a bonus to their staff in honour of the great victory.

DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The news of the armistice was known here about 10 last night, Church bells began to ring at 10-30. The news has been received everywhere with rejoicings and preparations for celebrations are in progress. There will be meetings and a service.

CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The news that armistice has been signed reached Calcutta little after nine at night. Immediately leaflets and posters were issued by newspaper offices and distributed broadcast. There was much animation when it was announced in hotels, picture houses and theatres. There was much cheering and singing of the national anthem at all places of entertainment while there was much noisy demonstration accompanied by musical honours in hotel, dining rooms, restaurants and other places of public resort. The news was displayed at intervals on the screen as telegrams were received at newspaper offices and although there were no organised demonstrations numerous parties of soldiers and others were roaming thoroughfares singing at the top of their voices and the news was known to most people by 10 o'clock.

From early morning when the news spread, there was greatest commotion in all parts of the town, people moving in groups as if spontaneously carried away by enthusiasm. The indication on the market could not be ascertained as it is closed to-day owing to a Hindu festival, it being observed as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

On receipt of the news of the armistice last night at ten the whole town was aroused by ringing of bells, firing of crackers and letting off coloured lights and enthusistic cheering throughout the streets by botor car parties. Nothing more enthusiastic has been seen at Jubilee Hall than the demonstration when Carlton of Daniel Frawley Co., announced the news at the close of the first act of the play that was being performed. Without waiting for reading of the armistice the full house rose and cheered lustily and sang "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia" and other patriotic songs. The whole audience broke up after reading of the message and the play came to an abrupt end. At bioscopes the news when flashed on the screens met with enthusiastic cheering and singing of patriotic songs by the audiences. There was a short important service later at the Cathedral when the Bishop of Rangoon in the presence of a good congregation at such a short notice said special prayers of thanksgiving.

EX-KAISER'S FLIGHT

ARRIVAL AT EYSDEN.

"NOT THE LEAST DISTRESSED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

The "Daily Mail" learns that the Kaiser arrived at Eysden at 7-30 in morning wearing the uniform. He was accompanied by the Crown Prince and Hidenburg and practically all the general staff. The Kaiser alighted and walked along the platform smoking a cigarette and chatting to his staff. He did not look the least distressed. A few people were present and his reception was quiet. Ten motor-cars flying the Imperial Eagle accompanied the Kaiser.

DESTINATION NOT YET KNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-50 a.m. Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

The Hague.—The ex-Kaiser arrived in the morning by a special train at the Eysden station between Liege and Maastricht. He is awaiting a Dutch special train to take him to a residence which is not yet known.

KAISER'S FUTURE RESIDENCE

COMTE BENTINCK'S VILLA AT ARNHEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-45 a.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin announces that the Kaiser and suite of ten have taken up their residence at Comte Bentinck's Villa at Arnhem.

REVOLUTION IN BAVARIA

FLIGHT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

AMSTERDAM.—A cryptic telegram from Munich says that the King and his daughters on Thursday afternoon were taking their customary walk when just as they were nearing home a Soviet procession approached the palace. Soldiers on guard at the palace joined the Soviet. Later a cordon was arranged to protect the palace. During the night the King and his daughters and Prince Ruppreent left by automobile for an unknown destination.

REVOLUTION IN SAXONY.

KING DETHRONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-20 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

Berlin official message says the King of Saxony has been dethroned.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT HESSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10 a.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 12.

BALE.—A message from Darmstadt states that a Republic has been proclaimed in Hesse.

GRAND DUKE OF OLDENBERG DETHRONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-35 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Hamburg says that the Grandduke of Oldenburg has been dethroned.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION AND PASSPORTS.

HYDERABAD'S PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL.

A Sind correspondent wires:

The Home Rule League and the Congress Committee, Hyderabad (Sind), have sent a cable to the Prime Minister protesting against the refusal of immediate passports to the Congress Deputation.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Names of the following British officers appear in the casuality list No. 776, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Captain H. G. Reed.
I.A.R.O.: Lieut. B. B. Hardman.

WOUNDED.

R.F.A.:—Captain J. Prichard.
H.L.I.:—Lieut. D. Whitelaw.
Royal West Kents:—Capt. A. T. Schofield.
Indian Army:—Captain N. D. Marriott, Lieut. C. S. Moore.
I.A.R.O.—Lieut. R. G. Morrison.

KARACHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Karachi celebrated the suspension of hostilities with great *eclat*. All public buildings profusely decorated with flags and a half holiday was observed in all the mercantile office. Among the Indian concerns, the enterprising management of the Star Cinema have led the way by illuminating their entire picture house for the greater part of the night and playing appropriate pieces of music suitable to the occasion on the Star orchestra.

The entire garden in the compound of the Cinema was kept open to the public and tea and refreshments served to visitors free.

POLICE PARADE GROUND.

The Police Parade ground was tastefully decorated yesterday morning on account of the signing of the armistice. The Commissioner of Police speaking in Urdu explained the significance of the day to the people and three cheers were given to the King-Emperor

MAJOR MEGAW'S INTERESTING VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

There were 169 deaths from influenza on the 9th instant. A meeting consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan citizens and members of the Municipal Board, was held this morning to devise further relief measures for the influenza epidemic. Syed Nabi Ullah, Chairman of the Board, presided. It has been decided to give free medical relief to approved cases and to supply firewood free at the burning ghats, as also shrouds for dead bodies. Ward Committees are to be constituted and relief work entrusted to them.

An interesting meeting of the Lucknow Clinical Society was held at King George's Medical College to discuss the epidemic. In the course of the discussion by the leading medical men here, Major Megaw, Principal of the College, remarked that influenza was due to one organism as it was prevalent all over world. Major Megaw accounted for the severity of the second epidemic by the fact that owing to colder nights people did not remain in the open air so much as before and therefore they were more liable to mixed infection. Infection was spread entirely by sputum spray produced by coughing and sneezing of patients. He said that the last epidemic was some 30 years ago. People who were then infected became immune and so there was no epidemic till they all died in 30 years. The present generation was better prepared for influenza than before and so a fresh epidemic had started. He hoped that for another thirty years there would be no other severe epidemic of influenza.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a sitting to Mr. Fred Mitchell, Photographer, of Medows Street at Government House on Sunday. A group photograph of their Excellencies and Staff was also taken.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Depot of the East Indies Naval Fund on Tuesday morning.

Lt.-Colonel McCarrison has arrived at Government House.

Babu Vadilal Motilal Shah, President Jain Political Conference, Bombay, in reply to his telegram, regarding the desecration of the Jain temple at Kolutola during the recent Calcutta disturbances has been informed by the Bengal Government that the matter is under Police enquiry.

The telegraph communication to Madras has been restored. Ordinary traffic will be subjected to serious delay owing to congestion.

THE MAMLATDAR MURDER.

TRIAL UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

DETAILED STORY OF AKOLA CRIME.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 11.

The trial of the accused in what is known as the Akola murder case commenced on Saturday before the Special Tribunal constituted under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915. The Commissioners are Mr. Clements, District and Sessions Judge, Mr. C. N. Mehta, Acting District and Sessions Judge and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe of Sholapur. Out of 90 accused, 5 have been offered free pardon and made approvers in the case. Of the remaining 85, the trial of 52 has been taken up. The other accused will be tried in a separate batch later on. One of the accused in the first batch—Haribhajandas is still at large. There are 81 witnesses for the prosecution including the approvers.

The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Binning, Bar.-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Deshmukh, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Ahmednagar. Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, assisted by Mr. Ranade of this place and Messrs. S. B. Sant, D. K. Parshrami and G. M. Parshrami, pleaders. Sangamner, appear for the accused; except accused Nos. 42 and 43, who are represented by Mr. Saptarshi, pleader.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Binning said: The Mamlatdar of Akola who was a Mahomedan, was murdered on the evening of 10th August, 1918. The murder was committed with sticks and hatchets. The house was set on fire and the dead body was put in his own tonga outside and burnt. The Mamlatdar had rented a house worth about half a lakh and the rioters set fire to the house which was demolished and razed to the ground. It was not necessary to visit the place. They had photographs depicting the scene. Proceeding, Mr. Binning said: The accused might be divided into two parts: first, accused No. 1, Joshi. He was a petition writer and known in the place as *Vakilsab*. The case of the prosecution was that he was responsible for the organisation of the riot and the murder of the Mamlatdar. Tulsiram Bhil was a Boa and treated with respect as a Brahmin. The rest of the accused were divided according to their villages. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 are brothers and were ferrymen at Akola. The Mamlatdar had stopped their ferry; 4, 5, 6 and 7 belonged to Navale's Hamlet and 4 and 5 are brothers. 8 and 9, who were son and father, were from two miles from Akola. Accused 8 and 9 are father and son and from 8 to 33 are from Dhuralwadi. 34 and 35 were two malis from Mali Hamlet. 35 was dead. 36 to 38 belonged to Dhamangaon, 4 miles from Akola. 39 and 40 were from Aurangpur, 3 miles from Akola. 46—49 inhabitants of Ambad. 51 was inhabitant of Akola. 52 belonged to Kuraoi Ghat. 53 was Haribhajan, who was still at large.

ATTACK ON RECRUITING DEPOT.

Proceeding, counsel said that he had two maps to illustrate the two roads by which the accused went to the Mamlatdar's house. The leading persons among the accused were accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8 and Tulsiram Bhil. These were the ringleaders though the others charged were not less guilty. Counsel then recounted the events of 10th August last, the day of the murder. He said:—On the morning of the 10th there was a meeting at Ambad, when three or four hundred people were present. It was settled there that the Mamlatdar was to be murdered. The crowd started in procession to Akola, picking up villagers *en route*. They were armed with sticks and hatchets and one of them Tulsiram had a sword. They proceeded after assuring at Akola to beat the recruiting agents and afterwards went to the Recruiting Depot to see the Mamlatdar. But he was not there. The mob then attacked the depot, smashed the furniture. The crowd had by then assured great dimensions. It was market day. A number of police had been despatched with treasure to Sangamner. Counsel thought accused might not have been aware of that fact.

MAMLATDAR'S HOUSE BESEIGED.

From the Recruiting Depot the crowd proceeded to the Mamlatdar's house. There were two roads leading to the house. The crowd arrived at the house between 12 noon and 2 p.m. There is a Brahmin's house close by. The Sub-Inspector was there and some clerks. The door of the Mamlatdar's house was locked from inside. The first thing the rioters attempted was to break open the doors with axes. But they could not do it. Some of them went to the bazar and looted the shops of kerosine oil tins and afterwards set fire to the front door, back door and the upper storey. The Mamlatdar and Sub-Inspector fired from the upper storey and one Raoji died, presumably of the wounds received. The crowd burnt his body early in the evening. The Patil, the Sub-Inspector and the Mamlatdar's family, who were within, were allowed to go out of the house. The Sub-Inspector was threatened, but accused Nos. 1, 8 and 9 prevented his murder. He was made to swear that he would not divulge anything. Their object was to murder the Mamlatdar only. A military havildar on recruiting duty came out of the house and he was immediately attacked and struck by No. 53, Haribhajan, who asked his victim to show where the Mamlatdar was and forced him back into the burning house. Haribhajan came back and told the crowd that the havildar was thrust back and was probably burnt to death.

MAMLATDAR PUBLICLY BURNT.

The Mamlatdar subsequently came out of the Brahmin's house. He was beaten with heavy sticks and hatchets and sword. He was put in his own tonga which was then set fire to and his body was burnt. The 1st accused Joshi was there all the time and when the Mamlatdar's murder was over he told the crowd: "Never mind the Sub-Inspector. The person you want is the Mamlatdar and we have nothing to do with others. You must now disperse."

Raoji's dead body was burnt between 8 and 9 in the evening. Telegraph wires were cut to prevent news from being conveyed to Rajur and Sangamner.

MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

Counsel, proceeding, described the dates of the arrest of various accused, one of whom Tulsiram Bhil was arrested on the 6th November. Counsel said there was a motive for the murder and mentioned 4 points:—

(1) The Mamlatdar had confiscated certain Inam lands.

(2) He stopped the ferry.

(3) Mamlatdar's conduct with regard to the raising of the War Loan.

(4) His recruiting methods. He was believed to have forcibly got accused Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 35 as recruits.

Mr. Binning said that with regard to the 3rd and 4th points, no complaint reached the superior authorities at all, though accused No. 1 was petition writer. The grievances *re* war loans were that he forced people to buy war loan by borrowing money. Accused No. 1 never advised them to petition the authorities.

MAMLATDAR'S RECRUITING METHODS.

Turning to the Mamlatdar's recruiting methods counsel said that he forced men to recruit. Warrants were issued under "section 5 of the Recruiting Act, against the people and they were arrested and brought to the recruiting office. Counsel said that neither the section nor the Act existed.

THE RINGLEADERS.

Three days before the occurrence, the Bairagi Pujaris of Agasthi temple were arrested as recruits. One Pujari's head was shaved. But one month before, they had begun to plot the Mamlatdar's death. First accused summoned a meeting on the 25th July, but the meeting was dispersed by Mamlatdar and Sub-Inspector. The meeting at Ambad was a carefully planned thing. They must have been invited by accused No. 1. He was their legal adviser. He sat on the day looked on and said. "Disperse" and the crowd dispersed. Who else except accused No. 1 was capable of arranging these things, asked the counsel. Was it not possible, suggested counsel for the prosecution, that somebody must have created the impression in the minds of the people that there was no use in making representations to Government in military matters? At the meeting at Ambad on the morning of the occurrence—about 8 or 9 o'clock, there were 300 or 400 people present. All the accused were present except Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45. The principal men at the meeting were accused Nos. 4, 6, 8, 35, 47 and 49. Accused No. 4 spread out his Dhotar in front of the temple where the crowd had assembled. Accused Nos. 47 and 49 spread *Jwari* and *Udid* mixed together on the Dhotar. Then accused Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 35 addressed the meeting. The sum and substance of the speeches was that they should all go to Akola and murder the Mamlatdar. Accused Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 35, who are Bhils, were threatening people to join them and Mr. Binning submitted that many of them were there unwillingly, certainly. They were joined by the Kolis of Chinchvane. At the close of the meeting all those present took the oath. Accused Nos. 10, 11, 35 and others threatened the people that if they did not come and join them, they would be visited with very bad consequences. They proceeded after the oath had been duly taken, in procession to Akola and were joined by others during the march.

"AGASTI MAHARAJKIJAI."

They thrashed two regimental sepoys at the bazar and then attacked the Recruiting Depot; and having released the pujaris, they moved towards the Mamlatdar's house by two different routes, with cries of "*Agasti Maharajkijai*" and "regimental rats are come out and catch the rats," and so on. The principal men in the offence were, counsel submitted once more, accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to 20 and 35 and 36. One of them had died as a result of bullet wounds and another had since died in the jail of influenza. The firing might be an extenuating circumstance in the case. There were 5 approvers in the case, whose evidence th prosecution would call.

MONDMY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The further hearing of the case which was adjourned to-day was resumed by the Special Commissioners. Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Deshmukh, Public Prosecutor of Ahmednagar, appeared for the prosecution, while Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, assisted by Messrs. Saptarshi and Ranade, pleaders of Ahmednagar, and by Messrs. S. B. Sant, D. K. Parshrami and G. M. Parshrami of Sangamner, appeared for the accused.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Binning opened the case with the examination-in-chief of Rakhma Raoji, one of the approvers in the case. He corroborated in his evidence practically all the statements made by Mr. Binning in his opening address. Only the evidence was more detailed and elaborate in the description of events and incidents, both before and after the murder. (A fuller report will appear to-morrow.)

The cross-examination had not proceeded far when the Court rose for the day.

Earlier in the day before the Court adjourned for lunch, Mr. Chitale applied for permission to have full access to the accused to receive their instructions. Mr. Chitale said an application was made to the Jail Superintendent, but that authority had referred them to the Commissioners as the Court had begun the sittings. The prayer was granted.

STATEMENT BEFORE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Chitale also said that the approver No. 1 was examined by the District Magistrate and as the statements then made by witness amounted to a confession he might be granted a copy or allowed to see it. Mr. Binning said that he had no objection.

Mr. Sathe enquired whether it was a statement under section 164 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Binning said it was a statement under section 337 of the Evidence Act. So far as he was concerned, he added, he had not the slightest objection to the request of his learned friend being granted. It was a very brief statement. He had with him a pencil copy of it.

Mr. Sathe: Will you supply a copy of it to the defence?

Mr. Binning declined, but added he had no objection to let the defence see it.

The further hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow at 11 a.m.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDING.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 12.

The cross-examination of the prosecution witness No. 1, Rakhma Raoji, was continued after the Court resumed its sitting. Witness admitted that about 50 Kolis from Chinchvane joined the crowd at the mango grove. They all arrived with sticks and hatchets. They were with the crowd during the rioting. He said the Kolis did not take any part in setting fire to the Mamlatdar's house or in murdering him. They helped the rioters with their presence, otherwise they were like spectators.

Mr. Sant asked witness questions to show that between witness and several principal accused there were reasonable grounds for enmity.

Mr. Chitale told the Court that his object in putting questions to witness regarding the presence and part of the Kolis in the rioting was to show that it was all a Kolis' rising.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said the accused were not present when he made the statement before the Police. He was not beaten by anybody.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Sathe, witness said usually he did not go to the Rama's temple. On that day he casually went for "darshan."

Mr. Sathe asked witness whether he had mentioned several ages of accused in the Police statement.

Mr. Binning suggested they might have been added by the Police afterwards.

Prosecution witness No. 2, Gangaram Shete, was next called. He spoke much to the same effect as the first witness, but he committed discrepancies regarding the identification of accused and their names.

His examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

FODDER SUPPLY IN BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I ventilate through your valuable paper the following grievance of the owners of cattle in this district? Owing to the great scarcity of fodder here, the Government have ordered the purchase of one thousand bales of dry grass for the protection of cattle. But it is understood that it will be given, at a price to be fixed by them, only to the agriculturists and to none else. The scarcity of fodder equally affects Gavali and other owners of milch cattle, and if the object of the Government, in storing fodder, is to protect cattle, there is no reason why they should make this distinction. Apart from the purely humanitarian point of view, which does not justify such a distinction, the protection and preservation of milch cattle is as much necessary, if not more, as the cattle of the agriculturists, for the provision of one of the daily necessities of life. Already the prices of milk, butter and ghee have risen abnormally high and if fodder is not made available to the milch cattle, the hardship of obtaining these articles will be more acute and many people will have to go without them. Will Government, therefore, move in the matter and order that fodder may be given to agriculturists as well as owners of milch cattle in the district?—Yours, etc.,

A HUMANITARIAN.

Bijapur, Nov. 11.

A FUNNY INCIDENT.

A very funny but quite true story comes from Nawabshah of an illiterate Sindhi Zamindar who is also honorary magistrate. To keep up his new dignity he had for the first time in is life bought a second class ticket and was very anxious that all and sundry should know that he was going to travel second class. So he began to show it to every literate person on the pretence of wanting to know whether he had been given the ticket that he had paid for. Several people re-assured him but he was not content. At last one facetious Indian official who had observed the fuss, told him gravely that though it was a second-class ticket, a practical joke had been played upon him by the booking clerk who had given him a lady's ticket instead of a man's. The zamindar magistrate ran in fury to the clerk and taxed him, and refused to be re-assured. Eventually he implored the booking clerk to take four annas extra and give him a gentleman's ticket.—"The Daily Gazette."

SIR DINSHAW PETIT AND THE WOMEN'S VOTE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to the remark made by you in the article appearing in your to-day's paper under the heading 'Bombay Legislative Council' that I audaciously declared that this (suggestion of removing the bar against ladies becoming members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay) was a revolutionary proposal of the kind which was "not liked by the Corporation of Bombay, by the people of Bombay, and the women of Bombay," and with reference to the query as to what was my authority for this declaration, I beg to inform you that I did not make any such statement that it was not liked by the Corporation of Bombay, by the people of Bombay and by the women of Bombay. What I said was that such a demand was not made by the women of Bombay, the people of Bombay or the Corporation of the Bombay Municipality and I was quite correct in making that statement.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAW PETIT.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY TO PLAY.

The cricketing public of Bombay will be glad to learn that his Excellency Lord Willingdon has consented to participate in the "England vs. India" match, which comes off on Bombay Gymkhana grounds on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant. His Excellency will captain the "England" side, and there is no doubt that his Excellency's participation in the fixture will draw much larger crowds. As stated before, the "India" team will be skippered by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, who last week wired to Captain Laverton, his acceptance of the invitation to come down to Bombay. Yesterday a formal invitation was wired to his Highness by Mr. J. M. Divecha, Secretary of the Indian Team Selection Committee, on behalf of the Committee. The cricketing public of India are extremely thankful to the sporting Maharaja for the ready willingness with which he has accepted the invitation to participate in the fixture. His Highness did the same on the occasion of the cricket carnival of 1915, and now once again his Highness has agreed to come down all the way from Patiala to Bombay to help in the laudable object of aiding the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, by his participation in the match.

The Indian Selection Committee meets again to-morrow, when the "India" team will be finally selected. Mr. H. Naik, cricket secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana, has wired to Messrs. Joshi and Naidu, enquiring if they would find it convenient to come down to Bombay in the event of their being selected to play.

As his Excellency has consented to play, there now remain only three places in the "England" side to be filled, and Captain Laverton expects to complete the composition of the team in a couple of days. So far the following have accepted the invitation to play:

(1) H. E. Lord Willingdon (Sussex).
(2) Capt. Laverton (M.C.C.)
(3) Mr. F. Tarrant (Middlesex).
(4) Mr. J. Newman (Hampshire).
(5) Major L. A. F. Weigall (I. Zingari).
(6) Major K. E. Cooper (Royal Woolich Academy).
(7) Mr. H. W. Lee (Middlesex).
(8) Mr. F. M. Garnett (Old Cliftonians).
(9) Corporal J. S. Heath (Staffordshire).

Arrangements are being made to run the fixture on the lines of the 1915 carnival. Several clubs, schools and colleges have already applied for plots on the "maidan" to pitch their tents on, and others who have not yet done so are asked to apply immediately to Mr. J. M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana, who is in charge of these arrangements. Rs. 50 will be charged as ground rent for each plot for three days, and as there is now only a week left, applicants are asked to send in their applications for pitching tents to witness the match, by Saturday the 16th instant. The "maidan" will be enclosed on the three days and admission will be strictly by ticket.

It is hoped that schools will arrange to have morning hours of attendance during the three days, so that the pupils may have an opportunity of witnessing the match and helping the Famine Fund.

PARSI EMERGENCY CORPS

WORK DURING THE EPIDEMIC.

The Parsi Emergency Corps was raised under the guidance of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji on the 5th of October, when the Influenza Epidemic was raging high in Bombay. It commenced its work with five members, with Mr. M. R. Kazenjwala in command, Mr. P. S. Kapadia as Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala as Hon. Superintendent and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia as Hon. Secretary, and ultimately closed on 30th October with 32 Parsi Voluntary workers on its roll.

Through the exertion of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the Corps was fortunate to get the medical help by kind consent of Major-General Knight, who willingly placed two motor ambulances fully equipped with one doctor and one assistant on each car, which did very good service. Two travelling dispensaries were run for three weeks. A carrier was also engaged, and nearly 3,500 houses of poor and middle classes of all communities were visited on almost all the affected principal localities of the town. About 1,000 patients were detected by the Corps, out of which 976 were treated on the spot and 50 were removed to different hospitals. Milk was supplied free to 31 needy families.

The Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Parsi Boy Scouting Society promptly helped the Corps in some cases even at the dead of night. The Municipal Medical Relief Sub-Committee twice visited the Dispensary of the Corps opened at its Headquarters at New Churni Road, and highly appreciated the work done. The Military Authorities, who considerably helped the Corps, once visited the dispensary and inspected the general work done by the Corps. To all of them the best thanks of the Corps are due.

The following voluntary donations of the total amount of Rs. 1,391, are acknowledged with many thanks:—Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charity Funds, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., 500; Mr. Merwanji M. Banaji, 200; Parsi Merchants of the Fort (Bazar Gate Street) 150; R. N. R., 50; Mrs. P. D. Cholsey, 15; A Grateful Parsi, 11 and a Parsi Lady 5.

EDUCATION IN SHOLAPUR.

The following contributions to the Haribhai Devkaran High School, Sholapur, are announced:—

Messrs. Haribhai Devkaran and Sons Rs. 27,000; Mr. Walchand Hirachand Doshi, Rs. 1,001; Rao Saheb Laxmi Narayan Bhavani Ram, Rs. 751 and Mr. Hirachand Nemchand Doshi, Rs. 600.

Kaiser and World Politics.

THE GOSPEL OF ARROGANCE.

In his book "What is wrong with Germany" Mr. W. H. Dawson, author of several well known works on Germany, has a telling indictment of Ex-Kaiser William II. Dealing with the Kaiser's part in the World-Politics of his day, Mr. Dawson writes:—

The German Emperor claimed the foreign policy of his Government during the past quarter of a century as peculiarly his own. The claim is just, and as the policy is his, so also are the results. If there is one part of German history from which Bismarck, did he still live, would have altogether dissociated himself, it is that of foreign affairs. It is here that there has been the completest departure from Bismarck's traditions, and that the heaviest harvest of failure and disaster has been reaped.

In foreign politics Bismarck may but seldom have been as harmless as a dove, but he was generally as wise as a serpent, as cunning also and as cautious. When he adopted "oblique and even crooked ways," to use the phrase of his secretary and friend Abeken, it was usually for large as well as advantageous ends, and trying his policy by the test of apparent success, it may be conceded that where he blundered once other people would have blundered a hundred times.

It was one of Bismarck's maxims to play for safety, and in accordance with this maxim it was his constant endeavour to keep Germany out of embarrassing foreign complications, and when he laid down office against his will he left the ship of State with a clean bill of health and a fairly clear course. Germany even then was becoming dangerously strong, for successive Army Bills had enormously increased its defensive forces; but it was not outspokenly aggresive, and it had not got on the nerves of the rest of Europe.

What Bismarck's ultimate ambitions for his country may have been we can only speculate; he professed, however to regard Germany as, in the phrase of Metternich, a "satiated" State, whose territorial ambitions were satisfied, and his chief concern was to conserve and confirm the status created at the close of the war with France. All he asked of Germany's neighbours was that they would give it peace within its own borders and allow it to develop its resources in tranquillity. He even in later years acquired colonies against his will, and to the last, after ceasing to be Chancellor, he declared that he was "no colony man." There is no reason to doubt Bismarck's candour when he wrote in 1891:

"Germany is perhaps the single Great Power in Europe which is not tempted by any object which can only be obtained by a successful war. It is our interest to maintain peace, while without exception our Continental neighbours have wishes, either secret or officially avowed, which cannot be fulfilled except by war. We must direct our policy in accordance with these facts; that is, we must do our best to prevent war or to limit it."

It was in the hope of averting potential rivalries and animosities, and of confirming the *status quo*, that Bismarck concluded an alliance first with Austria (1879) and later with Italy (1882) thus completing the Triple Alliance, and, to make safety doubly sure, effected a sort of reinsurance by concluding a secret agreement (1887) by which Germany, Austria, and Russia bound themselves to preserve neutrality should any one of them be attacked. The Triple Alliance survives to the present day; the reinsurance policy expired in 1890. Had France been willing to accept as final the readjustment of its eastern frontier Bismarck would probably have sacrificed Austria's friendship for one across the Vosges.

To the last, therefore, Bismarck's foreign policy was conservative, unprovocative, unaggressive. The judgment which he said could not be passed on Napoleon was true of himself, that he "exercised wise moderation after the greatest successes."

I do not know when the phrase *Weltpolitik* or world-politics for the first time became current in German political controversy, but so far as my reading and recollection go it plays no part in Bismarck's parliamentary speeches—until his retirement almost the only ones he ever made—just as those speeches make no mention of "German *Kultur*," for many years the theme of so much political literature and oratory.

With the accession of William II both phrases soon began to receive a wide and ominous notoriety. The Emperor inherited, together with a quite superstitious reverence for his ancestors, a fervid admiration for the statecraft and militarry exploits of Frederick the Great in particular, and it is this Hohenzollern who has most influenced his mind and determined his policy as a ruler. Frederick had made Prussia great amongst the States of Europe, so it was to be his special mission to give the new Empire a dominating place in the wider arena of world-politics. Bismarck was well aware of his young master's ambition and hankering for a policy of action. He admitted on one occasion that there was "something of the old Fritz in him," but added that "he must make a wise use of it nowadays." He kept the new impulse in check so long as he was able, which was less than two years (June 15, 1888, to March 20, 1890). When the old pilot was dropped and the Emperor himself took the helm, it was to sail an entirely new course. "My course," he said, "is the right one, and I shall follow it." It was thus that he opened the era of *Weltpolitik* and Imperialism.

The Emperor proclaimed the new course enthusiastically in speeches made in every part of the country, though the pearls of his flamboyant oratory were as ever reserved for his own kingdom. He made fiery appeals to the national imagination; he spoke in seductive words of the urgent need for expansion; he declared confidently that Providence intended Germany to lead the world and, in the words of Geibel, to make good all its deficiencies; he retold the brilliant conquests of Frederick the Great, and almost invited his people to believe that a greater than Frederick was here; he bade them only accept his word and follow him, for "I lead you to glorious times."

In this declaration of a deliberate policy of Imperialism there was at first no suggestion of sinister design against other countries. How Germany was to assert its divinely ordained position of domination without interfering with existing rights was not said, but the very vagueness of the programme was perhaps its chief attraction. In those early days the German nation had no idea of a dominion wrested by force, and whatever the Emperor himself may have intended he took good care not to create unnecessary alarm. By and by, however, the admission had to be made that Germany's world mission could not be realized by means entirely pacific. There had hitherto been only talk of peace, its blessedness and its need. New hints of another kind began to be thrown out. We find the Emperor avowing a fixed determination that Germany should be accepted as a sort of world arbiter in such declarations as must henceforth be settled in the world without the intervention of Germany and "the German Emperor," and "Present events invite us to forget internal discord; let us be united in case we should be compelled to intervene in the politics of the world." Soon he cannot open a barracks without bidding his soldiers "keep their swords sharpened and their power dry"; he cannot open a Rhine bridge without reminding his hearers that "this work, destined to develop peaceful communications, may serve for graver purposes." He tells the German nation that its future is henceforth on the water and that the trident belongs to its hand. And a growing impatience to be and to do something great abroad is betrayed by utterances like the following:—

"Let every European and every German merchant abroad, and particularly every foreigner on whose soil we may be, or with whom we may have business, know clearly that the German Michel with his shield, adorned by the Imperial eagle, has been sent out to afford protection to all who have a right to it. Should anyone endeavour to do violence to our good rights I shall come down on him with my mailed fist."

"We are the salt of the earth."

"Where the German eagle has taken possession and set its talons that land is and will remain German."

"I think I may claim that hitherto no one has injured the honour of our flag so long as I have reigned. I can give security for that and therefore I can say 'Wherever you lead my flag shall follow you.'" (To the merchants of Hamburg.)

BISMARCK'S TRADITIONS THROWN TO WINDS.

How far Germany has departed from the traditions of Bismarck may be judged by comparing sentiments like the foregoing with the cautious words of Bismarck, spoken on February 6, 1888, when the Emperor was still under guidance:

"Every great Power which seeks to exert pressure on the politics of other countries and to direct affairs outside the sphere of interest which God has assigned it, carries on politics of power and not of interest; it works for prestige. We shall not do that."

The new course thus marked an entire departure from the policy of restraint and "satiety pursued by Bismarck for over twenty years. A German writer says: "There is no continuity between the time of William I and the present. The era of William II has no other connexion with that of William I save that the heir is still able to live on the capital left to him in the confidence of the German nation and in our love for the name of Hohenzollern." Under the Emperor's influence Germany became an altogether different Germany, different in temper, in its political endeavours and friendships, and in its entire attitude to the rest of the world.

Most of all the Emperor has thrown to the winds the policy of Bismarck in European affairs. When he came to the throne Germany still retained and fostered the friendship of Russia. The two nations may not have loved one another, but the relations between their Courts were cordial; the German Government was ever ready to conciliate St. Petersburg and to render it

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KAISER AND WORLD POLITICS.

(Continued from page 8.)

service, even of the baser sort, in case of need; while the Prussian Junkers swore by the Czar, absolutism, and the knout, as they would be ready to do again if they were allowed.

Here strong traditions united the neighbouring States, and they seemed to wear well. Successive Prussian kings had regarded the good-will of Russia as of paramount importance. When in 1859 Frederick William IV heard of overtures being made for an alliance between Russia and France he exclaimed, "That must be prevented. Someone must be sent at once." Bismarck himself, then a rising diplomat with expectations of better things, was proposed as a special envoy to the Russian Court, but the King thought him too young and chose another instead. Nevertheless, it fell to Bismarck's lot in later years, as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, as Prussian Minister-President, and as Imperial Chancellor, to cement the old-standing friendship, and to the end it was his care to prevent any impassable breach between the two countries. Events at last compelled him to take sides with Austria against the eastern "neighbour," but he did it with misgivings, conscious that from Germany's standpoint a friendly understanding with Russia was almost of greater importance than a formal alliance with Austria. Whatever else might happen, Bismarck was determined that Germany and Russia should not cross swords, and he was prepared to make almost any sacrifice rather than face such a danger.

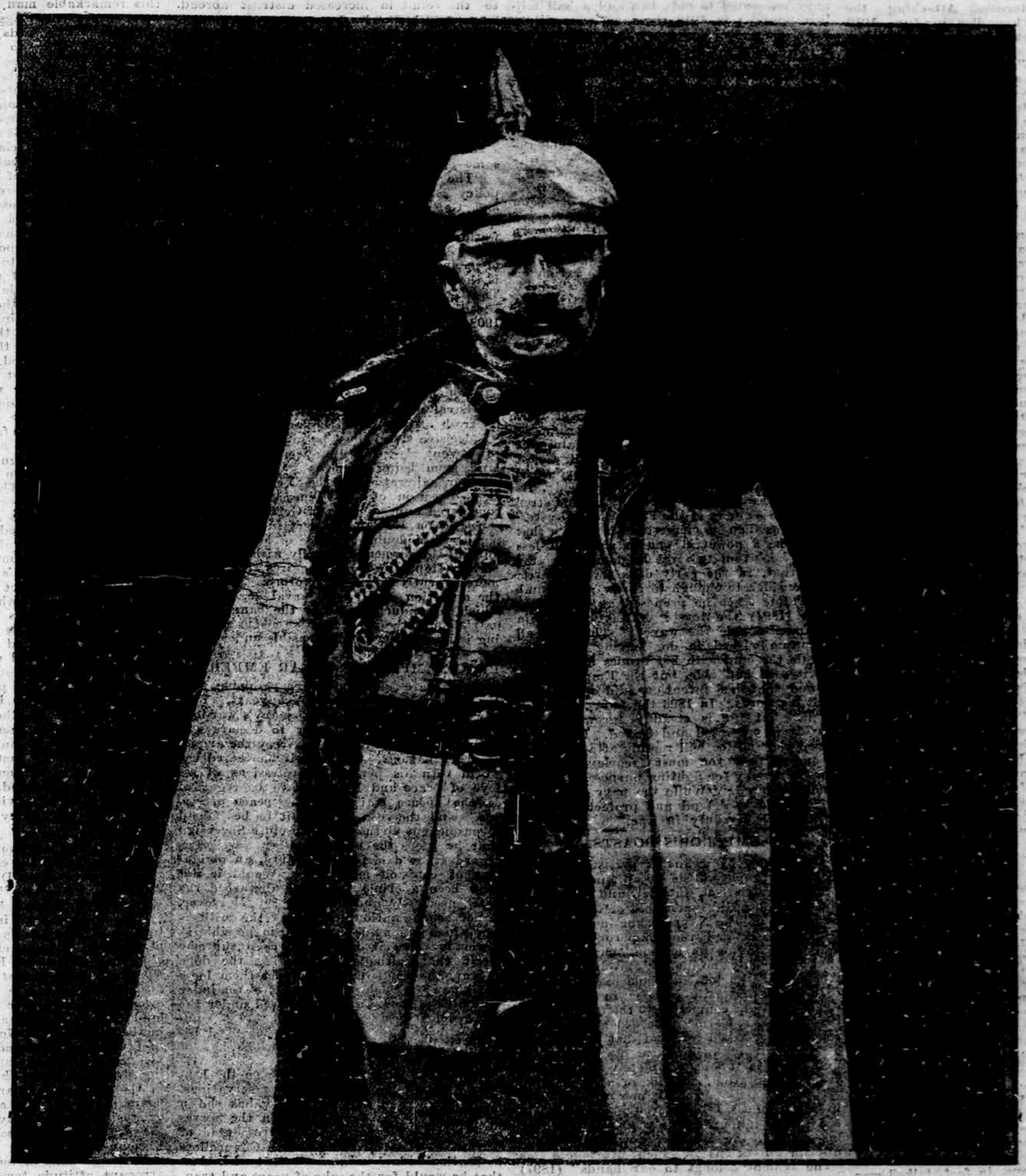
"A war with Russia," he said to Prince Hohenlohe on October 27, 1883, "in which we should have to side with Austria, would be a misfortune, for we could gain nothing—we should not even get back our expenses. Then such a war would also oblige us eventually to re-establish the Kingdom of Poland as far as the Dwina and Dnieper." He once said that "the very idea of coalitions gave him nightmares," and the worst of these nightmares arose from the thought of Russia and France in alliance against Germany. Always this possibility haunted him, and with it the fear that if such a trial of strength occurred things would not go well with Germany.

Dr. Busch, the recorder of his table-talk, relates a conversation of 1888 in which the Chancellor said: "It is not yet certain that Russia would take up arms against us, if we were again attacked (*sic*) by the French, but if the Russians were to declare war upon us the French would certainly join them immediately, and in such a war we should not be so very certain to win, while it would be a great misfortune even if we were victorious." To Prince Hohenlohe he said a little later (December 15, 1889), in discussing the same contingency, "As far as we are concerned we shall begin no war with Russia or with France," but "at any rate the war would break out with both countries at once, and then it would be doubtful whether we should be victorious enough to be able to dictate terms to Russia." In his retirement Bismarck continued of the same mind. "Russia is in any case a better neighbour than many another," he said to Prince Hohenlohe in 1895; "for that reason do not injure our friendship with Russia.

We are in that position so desirable for Great Powers that we do not envy each other anything and that neither has anything that is enviable to the other—a rare case in politics."

It is a safe prediction that had Bismarck remained in office only long enough to see his impetuous master outlive his youthful humours the later disasters of German *Weltpolitik* would not have occurred. With or without the Emperor's active connivance, yet certainly relying with full justification on his support, Austria's policy in the Balkans became increasingly aggressive, and every new advance in that quarter meant a rebuff for Russia. Recognizing at last that Germany either could not or would not exercise a restraining influence upon its ally, Russia looked out for a more reliable friend, and this, as Bismarck had long ago foreseen, could only be France. The alliance between the autocracy of the East and the republic of the West was formally concluded in 1891.

EX-KAISER WILHELM II.



(ASCENDED THRONE ON JUNE 15, 1888: ABDICATED NOV. 7, 1918.)

FAMOUS TELEGRAM TO KRUGER.

Meantime the Emperor went out of his way to offend other nations whose goodwill, if not essential, was at least worth having. In 1899 he sent his famous telegram to President Kruger, and thereby inflicted on British pride a needless and purposeless affront which has rankled ever since. No sooner, however, had he recovered from the shock of surprise which British resentment caused him than he found an opportunity of offending England and France together. In 1900 he went to Palestine and there theatrically proclaimed himself as at once the protector of the Christians and the patron of the Moslems—a Sovereign who had not a Moslem under his rule! "May the Sultan and the three hundred million Mussulmans scattered over the earth," he declared, "be assured that the German Emperor will always be their friend." Seeing that a considerable portion of these three hundred million Mussulmans were under British rule and were very well satisfied with it, this empty patronage was hardly less tactless than the message of sympathy to the Transvaal Boers. France equally regarded it as a veiled threat to its African dominion while Russia saw in the Emperor's philandering with Turkey a menace to its aspirations for a maritime outlet in the South.

The Emperor's later exploits have simply been variations of a studied policy of provocation. When in October 1908 Austria, in open defiance of Russia, then still barely convalescent after the untoward war with Japan, seized Bosnia, Germany applauded the act with a promptness which suggested that the annexation had been arranged, and promised to stand by its ally "arrayed in shining armour." Twice within the last six years, by forcible measures which for the time threatened the peace of Europe, Germany has challenged the position of France in Morocco, though France went there on Bismarck's advice.

England's friendship has been similarly sacrificed and its feeling of security shaken by German naval ambitions ostentatiously aimed at the destruction of British maritime supremacy. Directly official Germany believed itself strong enough to resist, and if policy required it to defy any probable Continental combination it wantonly threw away the chance of friendship with this country, which thereupon sought a reconciliation with the two nations with which it had been bickering for a generation, yet even then with the hope that Germany itself would ultimately come into the new concert. Anglo-German relationships have undergone many and strange vicissitudes during the past twenty years; they have shown all the fluctuations of temperature of an English May, from summer heat to winter cold. If, however, there have been many occasions of real friction and still more of groundless suspicions, there have also been times when official Germany might, if it had wished, have removed the hindrances in the way of a good understanding, or at least have so far abated them as to pave the way for a later and certain reconciliation such as the two peoples themselves have always at heart desired. The final breach between two nations having so much in common, which under altered conditions might have advanced hand in hand on the same path of peace and progress, will rank as one of the most tragic catastrophes of history.

Not even in its relationships with America has Germany been careful to avoid occasions of offence. The candour with which certain German publicists have challenged the Monroe Doctrine has hitherto aroused amusement rather than suspicion. It is different when a German ambassador accredited to Washington deliberately threatens that should it be to his country's interest that doctrine, too, must go.

A critic of German foreign policy, writing in the *Neue Rundschau* so recently as April 1913, said:

"We have tried to carry on *Weltpolitik*, we have bustled about in every direction, we have dreamed dreams of boundless colonial expansion, and cherished deep in our hearts the belief that rivalry with England is the divinely ordained objective of our world political and commercial ambitions. Our foreign policy began to think in continents. English export industrialism and colonialism were accepted as the recognized models for our own development. Herr von Tirpitz was recognized as, in all essentials, the most considerable statesman since Bismarck. Our sea-power grew fabulously and with it the claim—trumpeted thrice a day to all the winds—that henceforth no decision, wherever or whensoever it might be, should be taken without Germany's directing and determining voice."

BOUNDLESS AMBITIONS.

And what has Germany got for this *Weltpolitik*? The answer can admit of no uncertainty. Germany has weakened itself immeasurably both at home and abroad. Its hopes of territorial conquest have not been realized; of those "moral conquests" which a Prussian King was urged to make in the middle of last century there is still no trace; it has lost most of its old friends, and it has won no new friends worth the name. Finally, it has thrown all Europe out of balance, and has produced throughout the world a feeling of the utmost unrest, anxiety, and alarm. When in 1782 Russia, France, Austria, and England allied themselves against Frederick the Great, that Sovereign had to confess of Prussia: "We are so isolated that we cannot find one Power in Europe willing to give us the shadow of an alliance." The cause of isolation was the same in that day as in this—no one trusted Prussia then, as no one trusts Germany to-day, because of its boundless ambitions and its restless spirit of aggression.

To Germany alone is also due the exhausting competition in armaments which has for years converted all Europe into an armed camp. Here, again, it is not only we in England who make the accusation, for it is made even more emphatically by the Germans themselves. "Germany," said Deputy Stucklein in the Reichstag on March 17, 1910, "has brought over all Europe the evil of rivalry in armaments."

"It was to be expected," said Deputy Roske in the same place on June 10, 1913, "that Germany's arming would lead to counter-measures in France and Russia. In France the increase of the German arms has produced a genuine fever of armament, for the nation is filled with apprehension of German attacks. The reintroduction of the three years' system in France is a direct measure of defence and no French Minister would have dared to propose it had not the new German Army Bill been introduced."

By a curious irony, one of the most incisive condemnations ever pronounced upon German *Weltpolitik*, with its spirit of universal meddlesomeness, came from the ex-Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, who said in the Reichstag on February 19, 1902: "What today complicates and makes difficult our situation are our oversea endeavours and interests. If we were not involved in this direction, if we were not vulnerable in consequence, we should not be so susceptible on the Continent, and it would be easier than it is to avoid friction with England."

To this unexpected avowal by Bülow of the weakness of his own policy the spokesman of the Radical party, Dr. Wiemer, rejoined:

"It was extremely interesting to hear the Chancellor's confession that our oversea policy complicates and makes difficult our situation at home. For that is what we have always said—that Germany's European position, which for us is the principal matter, would not be made easier but more difficult by engagements of the kind. This holds good of our unfruitful colonial policy, that still more of what is called our *Weltpolitik*."

THE VICTORY OF CHAUVINISM.

"The greatest happiness for Germany is peace," Bismarck said on May 22, 1890, "and I do not believe that a German Emperor will ever turn his gaze to the map with Napoleonic thoughts of conquest." Today a German Emperor is endeavouring to impose upon Europe a second and a worse despotism—worse because the new despotism of the imitation Napoleon lacks altogether the intelligence, the enlightenment, the benevolence of the old.

One day in the not distant future there will, one may hope, be sore searching of hearts in Germany when the nation looks back upon the political history and polemic of the past two decades, and comes to recognize clearly how events and tendencies have been working surely and steadily, as by an inexorable necessity, for the catastrophe which has at last arrived. For a long time "the coming war" had been accepted in ruling and political circles as one of the certain facts of the European situation, though the exact date and in one particular the *personnel* of the combatants remained still enigmatical. For the last six or eight years, indeed, Germany may be said to have lived in an atmosphere of war.

No one can doubt this who has watched the tone of the political Press and followed the debates in the Reichstag from session to session.

"Chauvinism has grown enormously in Germany during the last decade," Professor Otfried Nippold wrote last year. "This fact most impresses those who have returned to Germany after living for a long time abroad. Many such Germans have expressed to me their surprise at the change which has come over the soul of the nation in recent years, and I myself can say from experience how astonished I was, on returning to Germany after long absence, to see this psychological transformation."

Chauvinist politicians, firebrand publicists, military writers, and sensational journalists innumerable have all done their part to bring about the horrors at which the world is now aghast, yet of which it is charitable to believe not one in a hundred of them thought seriously. The Government has not openly encouraged these evil agitations, but it has made no serious attempt to abate the war fever. Its own combative spirit was well expressed by the Imperial Chancellor in 1911 when he said: "As far as Germany is concerned there will be no disarmament, no arbitration, and no naval agreement with Great Britain"—in a word, no measure at all that might create the mistaken impression that Germany loved concord better than strife. The Socialist deputy Ledebour, who knows more about German foreign and colonial affairs than all the Ministerialists put together, said in the Reichstag just two years ago, in the course of a powerful indictment of his Government's foreign policy:

"If we had to trust that the peace of Europe would be preserved by the action of European and particularly German diplomacy we should indeed be forsaken by all good spirits".

As long ago as September 1908 the late leader of the Socialist party, Herr Bebel, predicted that war must at last be regarded as inevitable. "Preparations for war," he then wrote, "are being carried on with such vehemence, and they claim such an immense part of the resources of the nation, that this state of things cannot last for very long." From that time matters went from bad to worse. How convinced were the earnest friends of peace of the danger looming ahead may be illustrated by the remark made in the Reichstag in December 1912 by Dr. Da

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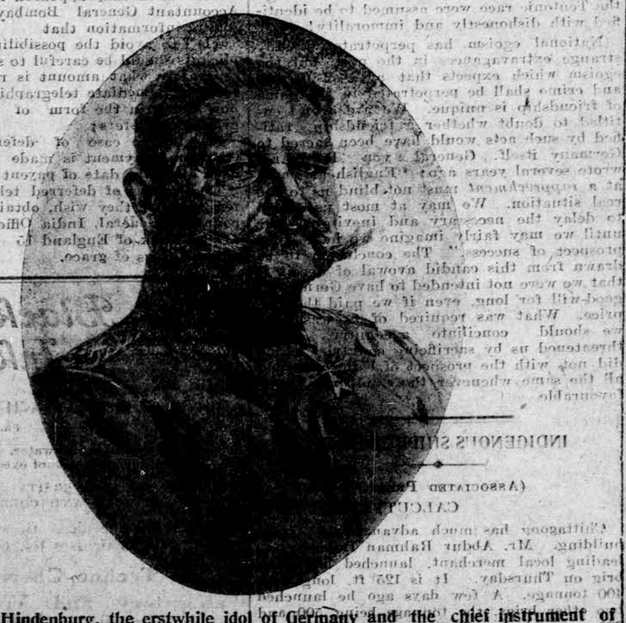
GERMANY'S BROKEN REED.



Marshal von Hindenburg, the erstwhile idol of Germany and the chief instrument of German ambitions, who however failed, and is now fallen.

"LITTLE WILLIE."

The German Crown Prince, who has renounced his claims to the throne. He was the embodiment of the spirit of Prussian militarism, and is supposed to have forced the hands of the Kaiser in precipitating the world war in 1914.

KAISER AND WORLD POLITICS.

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vid, who anticipated the first, but not the second, step in the tragedy which began at the end of July last. "If Austria," he said, "were to attack Serbia and Russia went to Serbia's help, we should not be bound by the terms of the Triple Alliance to resort to arms." To this speculation the Government discreetly made no reply. The same apprehensions of imminent hostilities have prevailed in France. "The Germans hate us so much," wrote M. Clemenceau in his *L'Homme libre* of July 27, 1913, "that they shout abroad through all their Press that it is necessary to prepare for a war of destruction against us, and we have to reckon with a sudden attack."

PROVOCATION TO WAR.

Playing with fire may be dangerous, but it is not so dangerous as playing with fire-arms, and Germany has for a long time engaged in this frivolity with utter recklessness of the consequences. It can hardly be doubted that the very familiarity with which the issue of war has been handled both by writers and the public caused the prospect of the thing itself to lose half its dread. All through these recent years there has been a growing disposition to speculate in war as a serious factor in European politics, until at last the conviction of its certainty almost gave relief. The military exercise of the *Kriegsspiel* became the pastime of hosts of civilian writers, who have planned campaigns by the dozen and won victories by the hundred in Russia and France, in England and the Low Countries. It is said that for years the annual output of war books and pamphlets in Germany has averaged many hundreds.

A chance list, which lies before me as I write, of thirty-two German war pamphlets published during the three years 1911-1913 shows six to have contemplated a war with England, seven a war with France, and nine a European conflagration. Among the titles are "Germany, Awake!" "World Conflagration," "War or Peace with England?" "The Coming World War", "France's End in the Year 19—?" "Revenge!" "You Want Alsace and Lorraine? We Will Take all Lorraine and More!" "The European War of 1913", and "War—Mobilize in 19—!"

Three ideas have been specially prominent in the minds of these writers—the subjugation of France, the crippling of Russia, and as a last and crowning feat the downfall of Britain and the British Empire. Perhaps the majority of them have been men of little standing, but they have been able to appeal to high authority. Treitschke in particular did his best to inoculate the national mind with the virus of ambition and envy. He looked to the day when Germany, after beating down all other nations under its feet, would be able to dictate peace to all the world.

"To whom will belong the sceptre of the universe?" he asked. "What nation will impose its wishes on the other enfeebled and decadent peoples? Will it not be Germany that will have the mission to ensure the peace of the world? Russia, that immense Colossus still in process of formation, and with feet of clay, will be absorbed in its domestic and economic difficulties. England, stronger in appearance than in reality, will without any doubt see her colonies detach themselves from her and exhaust themselves in fruitless struggles. France, given over to internal dissensions and the strife of parties, will sink into hopeless decadence. As to Italy, she will have her work cut out to ensure a crust of bread to her children. The future belongs to Germany, to which Austria will attach herself if she wishes to survive."

General von Bernhardi has preached the same doctrine of Germany's world mission, and advocated his realization by violent means, and his book "Germany and the Next War" was written to prepare the way for the war which has come. In the next war Germany was to "square accounts with France" by bleeding it to death, and the other Powers which still stood in Germany's way were to be crushed one by one. Not only have the German strategists substantially adopted Bernhardi's plan of campaign—without executing it—but his forecast of the constellations of Powers which were to confront each other in the dread Armageddon has proved correct, even to the belated appearance on the scene of Turkey. Turkey, he says, is Germany's "natural ally," and is of "paramount importance" to it as "the only Power which can threaten England's position in Egypt and thus menace the short sea-route and the land communications to India."

In one thing only has Bernhardi's advice not been followed by his war-lord. He was not prepared to violate the Belgian treaty of neutrality not indeed from scruples, but because of the advantage of retaining Belgium as a neutral zone between Germany and France.

Teachings of this kind have had a powerful effect in stimulating the war movement, and in creating in German minds a belief that destiny had decreed an early appeal to arms. Almost it might be said that the German nation has been carried into war by a spirit of fatalism, which it has made no attempt to resist. This fatalism was undoubtedly strengthened by the occurrence of the centenary of the rising against Napoleon, which proved the precursor of a great national and political degeneration. Many writers have assumed that 1912, 1913, or 1914 would prove a sort of climacteric year, in which the great deeds done by the warriors of the Emancipation period would be repeated, and German history would begin a new era more brilliant than any that has preceded. "Should events happen as a hundred years ago, and a year of (national) drought and flood be followed by one of blood," wrote *Die Post* on January 1, 1913, "then the German nation will show that it is as able now as then to defy a world of enemies."

AGADIR—AND AFTER.

"That which is lacking in our diplomatists we must make good in brute force," said a well-known military politician and ex-Colonial Governor a few years ago. The spirit underlying these words has become confirmed by every recent failure to advance German aggressive ends by ill-considered diplomatic action, as in the case of the two interventions in Morocco. Attacking the present Imperial Chancellor in June 1910 because he did not then resolutely follow up strong words by strong deeds, the "Hamburger Nachrichten", Bismarck's old mouthpiece, outspokenly advocated a policy of provocation in foreign affairs. "We shall never improve matters at home," said that journal, "until we have got into severe foreign complications—perhaps even into war—and have been compelled by such convulsions to bring ourselves together." The sending of the *Panther* to Agadir in June 1911 seemed a strong deed such as Germany needed in order to impress Europe, and it was welcomed by the Jingo Press with paeans of exultation, though these gave place to bitter disappointment when the gunboat was withdrawn and its exploit ended in a conference of the Powers. The Imperialists and Pan-Germanists confidently expected that Germany would come out of this conference at least with a Moroccan colony ready for immediate use, and their anger again flared up vehemently when it was found that the territorial gain was located in the Congo region. Inasmuch, however, as the Government expressed its complete satisfaction with the result of the conference, a result brought about, as it admitted, owing largely to the efforts of the British Foreign Secretary, now the best-hated man in Germany, the Ministerial Press was bound for decency's sake to show restraint. The "Cologne Gazette" even lectured the fire-eaters for the dangerous game they had been playing.

"Those Germans," it wrote on December 24, 1911, "who have been behaving as though they thought very lightly of war will perhaps now become a little more serious, seeing that a while ago, so far from there being a game of warlike fancies, we stood on the brink of a momentous decision."

About the same time the notorious General Deimling, then commanding the garrison in Mulhausen, in Alsace, in sending the reservists back to their homes after the exercises, had bidden them be on the *qui vive*. "Do not," he said, "when you put off your military coats divest yourselves of your military spirit. This advice is specially necessary to-day." From that time onward the war fever has grown in intensity. "We all know that blood is certain to flow," wrote Medical Councillor Dr. W. Fuchs in "Die Post" of January 28, 1912 "and the longer we wait the more there will be. But few people dare to follow the example of Frederick the Great and strike in without waiting until our enemies are ready." Speaking at a Pan-Germanist congress at Brunswick in December 1912, Lieutenant-General Liebert said: "There is the smell of blood in the air, and no one knows when the torch of war will blaze forth. There is talk of a drought year, a flood year, and a blood year, and it may be that when spring returns the Great Powers will be in collision." The "Reichsbote" wrote on January 7, 1913: "Apathy and indecision in our diplomatic circles, and the longing for peace at any price which is characteristic not only of high finance but of large sections of the population—these things rouse the indignation of those of us who were combatants of 1868 and 1870-71. Then it was a joy to live; to-day one might think one lived in the time before 1806, when the preservation of peace was regarded as the highest duty."

The Chauvinists have, in fact, talked war and thought war so long until they came to regard war as inevitable, and from regarding it as inevitable to wishing to enter into it directly the conditions seemed opportune was only a short step further in the downward path, and a step which it was easy to justify from the standpoint both of logic and interest. "Never was the idea of a 'preventive' war so vigorously or so criminally trifled with as in recent years," wrote the editor of the Liberal review, the "Neue Rundschau," in April 1913.

Incidentally the Crown Prince has done his best to encourage the Chauvinist spirit. His ostentatious disapproval of the Government's action over the Morocco settlement in 1911, as shown in the Reichstag by alternate marks of dissent when the Chancellor defended himself and hand-clapping when the Conservatives attacked him, opened up an alarming prospect for the country which he may one day have to rule. In 1913 he further fanned the flames of Chauvinism by his book "Germany under Arms," the publication of which led the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" to write (May 3): "When the Gordian knot is tied God sends Alexander!"

THE BIG NAVY MENACE.

So far as this country is concerned it is doubtful whether German *Weltpolitik* would have created the distrust and alarm it has, in spite of the indiscreet temper of its advocates, from the Emperor downwards, had Germany's militant ambitions been restricted to its land forces.

In whatever direction we follow the events and tendencies which have brought Germany into conflict with the rest of the world, in so far as this conflict is a direct result of foreign policy, it will be found that Bismarck's policy was the policy of safety and conciliation, and that it is the Emperor's departure from that policy which has caused all the mischief of the past quarter of a century. This holds good equally of the Emperor's scheme of naval expansion. It was foreshadowed at the outset of the new reign, and Bismarck viewed this new course likewise with misgivings, regarding it as a dangerous adventure and as a menace to other countries. Bismarck's original idea in favouring the creation of a small navy was merely to assert Germany's right to use the sea as against Denmark, and even at the close of his life he said that he would "regard it as an exaggeration of the navy idea to compete with either England or France."

Carlyle, the panegyrist of Frederick the Great, said of the peace of Hubertusburg, which confirmed Austria's final defeat in the Silesian struggle, that it secured England as mistress of the seas—"not only liberty of the seas but dominion of them; guardianship of liberty for all others whatsoever; dominion of the seas for that wise object." So it continued until our own day, until the descendant of Frederick the Great challenged the verdict of history and the tacit assent of the nations.

When the Emperor came to the throne the recurrent expenditure on the German navy amounted to only two and a half million pounds; in 1912 the same expenditure was twenty-three millions. It would be purposeless to enter into comparative statistics of naval strength, now that all such statistics represent material forces which are fighting out the question of maritime supremacy on ocean and sea in all parts of the world. Other countries, and particularly Great Britain, have similarly made large additions to their navy, and for this the Emperor is chiefly to blame. He it is who has forced upon Europe an exhausting rivalry in naval, not less than in military, armaments and has caused the diversion into wasteful and destructive channels of countless millions of money which, if more wisely used, might have showered untold blessings upon the entire human race. It was of the Emperor's provocative action on the naval question that his third Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, wrote (November 7, 1897): "It is not desirable that the Emperor should disturb things by his impulsive nature. It is to be wished that he were more phlegmatic."

We are able to follow the growth of the German navy in the Emperor's speeches, as we may the entire change which has in course of time come over the Emperor's original design, as at any rate professed. The first claim put forward was singularly modest and almost apologetic. The navy was to be a very small one, so small that it would hurt nobody. Its purpose was said to be "to maintain and strengthen the security of the Fatherland's casts." There was then no suggestion of a navy that should be a powerful one in war, still less of any ambition to rival England. So far from that, in the early days the Emperor was considerate enough to throw us a crumb of comfort when he proposed at Cowes Regatta (1894) the toast: "May Britannia continue to rule the waves!" That was all Britannia wished to do, leaving Germania to rule the land with her armies if she were so disposed and able, but the Emperor soon showed that his intentions did not square with his words. In 1896 the navy was "still small," but "it is steadily growing and already is respected and feared. It may be hoped that no foe will readily attack us, but if one appears you must fearlessly resist him." A navy for fighting purposes was now openly avowed: "While the navy is specially intended to defend and protect peace, it will also do its duty in war."

EMPEROR'S BOASTS.

Meanwhile, by means of persistent agitation and propagandism of all kinds, by appeals to patriotism, interest, and even fear, the navy idea had taken hold of the national imagination. The Navy League in particular zealously seconded the Emperor's efforts, and by means of its million members—the great majority no doubt schoolboys and schoolgirls, who join in whole battalions, yet each an enthusiastic pioneer in the home circle—brought conviction to the minds of the taxpayers that Germany needed all the ships the Emperor asked for, and that it was their duty to supply them. Once the nation was won over, as it was completely after a few years of agitation, all talk of a small navy was abandoned. "I shall not rest," he said in 1897, "until I have brought my fleet to the same standard as my army." Sure of his ground, the Emperor now revealed his ulterior intentions in such utterances as "The trident belongs to our hands" (1897) and "Our future lies on the water" (1898); while he spoke of himself as "the admiral of the Atlantic Ocean" (1901.)

"The German nation," he said in 1900, "is at one with its Princes and Emperor in the determination to mark further our powerful development by the creation of a great navy," and again in 1902 he told the Reichstag that it would be his "constant duty and care to increase the defensive strength of the German nation by land and water." English critics, who ventured to recall the earlier professions with which their anxiety had been allayed, were now told that what Germany did was no business of theirs. "The German nation," the Emperor said in 1904, "has a right to maintain just such an army and navy as the protection of its interests requires, and no one will venture to prevent it developing these two forces according to its own wish and will." When suggestions of bad faith were made in this country the German Government rejoined indignantly that such a thing was impossible, since its naval scheme was contained in an Act of Parliament and was bound to follow the lines there laid down, ignoring the fact that the original shipbuilding programme, as legalized in 1897, had been modified by new Acts of 1900, 1906, and 1908.

Nor was the Emperor himself quite straighforward. At the very time that he wrote to the late Lord Tweedmouth (1908), protesting that his naval scheme was innocent and inoffensive, that rivalry with Great Britain was not intended, and that we should be making a great mistake if we increased our fleet under that suspicion, he was exhibiting in the Reichstag a series of pictures and diagrams showing the relative strength of the British and German navies with pointed comments designed to make the deputies amenable to the pressure of his astute Naval Minister, Admiral von Tirpitz, who can truly claim that he has been able to obtain the money he wanted far more readily than any War Minister since Moltke's influence disappeared.

When some years ago the Emperor said that he would not rest until he had brought the navy up to "the same standard as the army," a well-known German writer commented: "As our army is incontestably the strongest in the world, this declaration means that our navy should likewise be the most powerful," and he called the idea a "megalomaniac project," "economically absurd," and as bound to create distrust abroad. In this matter the Liberal and Social Democratic parties with their Press have in general shown a true grasp of the situation, and that a naval agreement has not been concluded with this country is not due to any want of ardour on their part, since both parties know that the more money is spent on armaments the less is available for social reform.

Deputy Scheidemann said in the Reichstag on March 15, 1910:

"So long as England and Germany continue on strained terms there can be no quiet for Europe. We have uttered our warning against the policy of innated armaments, but we have not been believed. Now we see the result in increased distrust abroad. The English naval estimates are determined in Germany. Germany and England must come to a more intimate relationship and friendship. Millions think like myself, and are glad that this is said here, but, alas, no one believes us in England. There they say that the German people have no control over war; they know nothing of the game which their rulers are carrying on."

Another deputy, Dr. David, spoke to the same effect on the following day:

"The cardinal question in our foreign policy is the relationship between England and Germany. Upon the solution of this question depends the question whether a world war may be averted. The dangers of the existing tension are becoming ever more menacing. The English naval expenditure is the result of our German big fleet policy. The English Government has seriously proposed the limitation of armaments since 1908, but all the time Germany has refused to consider it."

As late as November 18, 1911, the "Frankfurter Zeitung also, which has always been a great power in the business world, warned the Government that any increase of the naval programme would be sure to stir up fresh bitterness in England, and added: "A decisive stand must be made in Germany to prevent the prevailing irritation in England from being used as a pretext for another alteration of the Navy Law in the direction of an increase hitherto considered unnecessary. If Germany takes to construction England is certain to respond pond with a double increase of her own. The Liberal Government naturally wishes to avoid such a step, since it requires the money more urgently for social reforms. Moreover, the agitation for new naval armaments which is conducted under the banner of patriotism is the most effective means of making impossible for ever a sensible understanding with England."

PEACE EMPEROR OR WAR EMPEROR?

But we are told that the Emperor has kept the peace for over twenty-five years, ever since, in fact, he became Germany's war-lord and so inherited the power to declare war and send out his armies to destroy the armies of other nations. He himself has bored the world with his perpetual professions of his love of peace and his claim to be regarded as the "peace Kaiser," the "peace preserver," and the rest. But is it to be judged a conspicuous virtue in an absolute Sovereign that he keeps the peace? Other Sovereigns regard it as a self-evident duty, an obligation of common morality. Would it not have been a crime to have disturbed the peace needlessly and heedlessly? Moreover, is not condemnation implied of the militarism which has made Imperialism possible in Germany when it is claimed as a supreme merit that, although controlling the dogs of war, the Emperor has not let them loose until now? Such a claim is a reminder that all the time Europe has lived under the shadow of a terrible menace and that the uncertain temper of a single man has stood between it and the catastrophe which has at last overtaken it.

And, after all, the claim made on the Emperor's behalf is only true with reservations. No individual in modern history has shown an equal capacity for getting on the nerves of the Sovereigns and Governments of Europe. His third and fourth Chancellors in particular had no more fervent wish than that he would for the sake of peace and tranquillity, keep out of politics and cease to embarrass their efforts to maintain good relations with Germany's neighbours. Is it not the barest fact that he has created an atmosphere and stimulated tendencies which have kept almost the whole world in a fever of anxiety? In one of his early speeches the Emperor reflected: "So long as mankind suffers from unredeemed sin, so long will there be war and hate, envy and discord, and so long will one man try to get the advantage over another. Moreover, the law that applies to individuals holds good no less for nations." Would that he himself, instead of offering the world this platitude, had done more, even anything at all, to repress the evil propensities which he professed to deplore.

All the talk of "mailed fists" and "shining armour,' all the warnings to other nations to behave themselves and stand out of Germany's light, all the threats of coming maritime supremacy, all the boasting of his great armies, which should become ever greater, all the sword rattling and flapping of the eagle's wings to which the Emperor has treated us during the last twelve years have been as so much inflammable material fateful in possibilities of disaster. Even more than his acts the Emperor's oratory has kept all Europe on the tenter-hooks of apprehension and distrust. One month we find him posing as a pacifist in the industrial West of Germany and declaring it to be his "chief care to preserve peace for my country." But the very next month he is declaring at Berlin, in the midst of complete European tranquillity: "My glass is raised to the nation in arms. Let our powder be dry, our swords sharpened, our goal fixed, our forces strained, and may the pessimists be confounded!" Is there a Sovereign in all history who has so dinned into the ears of his contemporaries his greatness and omniscience and the terribleness of his wrath? How convinced even his own war-makers at home—who of all others knew him best—were that they were acting in his spirit may be illustrated by a significant fact. When at the opening of the Palace of Peace at The Hague in August 1913 some of the speakers lauded the Emperor's pacific intentions and claimed him as an adherent of the pacifist cause, the Conservative journals in Berlin, the organs of the Junkers and the military party, protested in unison against such a use of his name as discreditable. Far from being a pacifist, they pointed out, he had made vast additions both to the army and navy.

KAISER'S HATRED OF ENGLAND.

What shall be said, in particular, of the Emperor's attitude towards this country? Is it justifiable to believe that he has throughout his whole career intentionally and deliberately played falsely with the British nation, and that all his friendly assurances, his professions of admiration for our army and navy, and his apparent desire to strengthen dynastic ties were insincere, and were simply meant to put us off our guard? The question is one upon which full liberty of judgment must be left to all who have tried to understand the complex character of this remarkable man. Doubtless the Emperor has often exaggerated his feelings of friendliness towards us, but I for one would like to believe that the exaggeration has been one of temperament rather than of deliberate chicanery. It is only fair to remember that on more than one occasion the *role* of apparent Anglophile which he assumed under critical circumstances drew upon him the cordial censure of the ruling classes in his own country. To suppose that all the Emperor's past protestations of a desire for conciliatory relationships were false would be to attribute to him immeasurable obliquity and to credit him with a greater capacity for deceiving a nation than any ruler or statesman before him has possessed, an assumption not very creditable to ourselves, for it cannot be doubted that a considerable section of the British people has always, or spasmodically, received the Emperor's overtures as sincere and well-intended.

Whatever credit, therefore, may be due to the Emperor on this account, so far as the past is concerned, it is nevertheless necessary to add that if he wished for England's friendship he wanted it on his own terms and not on ours, and that to his terms no honourable nation could have assented. We were to fall in with his schemes of Imperialism and military and naval expansion, and to regulate our relationships with other nations in accordance with Germany's interests. The England whose friendship official Germany wanted, and perhaps envied, was an England who at need might be counted to put away all other attachments and loyalties for its sake, who would bind herself not to place obstacles in the way of Germany's designs against other countries, and in fact would agree to watch at the back door while Germany pilfered the safes inside. As we now know, it was also assumed that, as a price of Germany's friendship, we would be willing to break solemn treaties and condone the assassination of a small nation. In both countries strong bodies of peace-lovers earnestly strove to the last to bring about an understanding between the estranged nations, yet in Germany as here many of these true friends of culture must have foreseen long ago with anxiety that a genuine *entente* hinged upon conditions which on our part could not be fulfilled, though the impossibility of complying with them was only realized truly when they were brought to the actual test.

General von Bernhardi made this perfectly clear in an article entitled "Our Future", which he wrote in "Die Post" of December 23, 1912. "England," he said, "*must* give us a completely free hand in European affairs, and acquiesce in advance in any extension of Germany's power on the Continent which may be effected either through a Central European Federation on a war with France. It *must* not seek to harass us diplomatically in the development of our colonial policy, so far as this is not at England's cost. It *must* agree to any change of in the ownership of North African territories in favour of Italy and Germany. It *must* pledge itself not to impede Austria in asserting its interests in the Balkans, not to get in the way of Germany's economic endeavours in Near Asia, and not to oppose the expansion of Germany's naval power and the acquisition of coaling stations by the German Empire."

Nothing could better illustrate Germany's arrogant attitude towards other nations in general than this insolent catalogue of imperatives.

In an essay on "International Law," published many years ago, Treitschke wrote: "That State which would not be untrue to itself must possess an acute sense of honour." To these words of a German whose ideas of national probity were so unhappily obscured by partisanship Great Britain appeals to-day. For the resentment which is now shown in Germany towards this country is in the main the resentment of people who, however honourable they may be in private life, refuse to recognize that the ethical standards which they would accept as binding upon them in ordinary civil concerns have equal relevance to the relations between nations. If English merchants twenty-four hours before the war broke out had repudiated their debts to Germany, the united voice of that country and of all others calling themselves civilized would have branded their conduct as dishonourable. Because the British nation collectively refused to break a solemn engagement with Belgium relating not to merchandise but to national independence and the sanctity of human life and liberty, it is deemed by perverse logic to be "a traitor to the Teutonic race," as though the Teutonic race were assumed to be identified with dishonestly and immorality!

National egoism has perpetrated many strange extravagances in the past, but the egoism which expects that acts of perfidy and crime shall be perpetrated in the name of friendship is unique. We are even entitled to doubt whether a friendship ratified by such acts would have been sacred to Germany itself. General von Bernhardi wrote several years ago: "English attempts at a *rapprochment* must not blind us to the real situation. We may at most use them to delay the necessary and inevitable war until we may fairly imagine we have some prospect of success." The conclusion to be drawn from this candid avowal of deceit is that we were not intended to have Germany's good-will for long, even if we paid the full price. What was required of us was that we should conciliate a country which threatened us by sacrificing countries which did not, with the prospect of being attacked all the same whenever the conditions were favourable.

INDIGENOUS SHIPBUILDING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Chittagong has much advanced in shipbuilding. Mr. Abdur Rahman Dobush, leading local merchant, launched his sixth brig on Thursday. It is 125 ft. long with 400 tonnage. A few days ago he launched two other brigs, the tonnage being 500 and 200 respectively. The construction of these brigs is done by Kalikumar, a local Bengali mistry.

LUCKNOW RAILWAY STRIKERS.

DECIDE TO FORM WORKMEN'S UNION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of strikers of the Loco and Carriage Workshops, O. and R. Railway, held at Rifft-i-Am it was decided to form a Workmen's Union. More men have turned up to-day at the Carriage and Wagon shops. The Loco shops are almost the same as before. It is understood that the men have had a meeting among themselves and it is thought they are going to work after the dinner hour and will then present their grievances through the proper channel.

ONE COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

MEETING AT AJMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Nov. 11.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer and other parts of Rajputana was held under the auspices of the Rajputana Provincial All-Indi a Common Language Conference Committee in the Aryasamaj Bhawan on the 10th inst., Govrishanker Barrister presiding. A resolution protesting against the Ajmer Municipal chairman's refusal for the use of the Town Hall for the meeting was passed. Mr. Sayed Hosain Imam was elected as President for the forthcoming conference or as alternative Sir Rabindranath Tagore. The meeting unanimously resolved that the Hindi language and the Devanagri script should be the common language and script for the whole India. The President's speech on the desirability of common language was much appreciated. Votes of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SIR ALFRED KENSINGTON.

RETIRED CHIEF JUDGE OF PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

At the Chief Court to-day before Sir Henry Rattigan and other Judges highly appreciative references were made by the Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafi and Mr. Bevan Petman to the late Sir Alfred Kensington retired Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, the news of whose death in England had been received by cablegram. Sir Henry Rattigan, replying said that the sad news came when their minds were full of the splendid doings of their brave soldiers and created a profound shock. After paying a tribute to Sir Alfred's devotion to duty, he said that the deceased was *sans peur at sens reproche*.

LOWER BURMA CHIEF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

To-day, the Chief Court, Lower Burma, reopened after the long vacation. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Charles Fox the Court adjourned after touching references were made by Mr. R. S. Giles, senior Barrister-at-Law and Sir Daniel Twomey, Chief Judge, expressing the deepest sympathy of the Bench and the Bar to Lady Fox. The Chief Judge said Sir Charles was for long the head of the legal profession in this country and afterwards filled the office of Chief Judge for ten years.

Reference was also made to the death of Mr. R. N. Burjorjee, who had been practising at the bar from the last 20 years and had died during the vacation.

MADRAS BANK RATE RAISED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held this evening the rate of interest was raised to one per cent. The rate is now seven per cent.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

With reference to the notice regarding sterling telegraphic transfers on London which has already appeared in the Press, the Accountant General Bombay, notifies for public information that

(1) to avoid the possibility of error, applicants should be careful to state clearly and separately what amount is required in the form of immediate telegraphic transfers and how much in the form of deferred telegraphic transfers;

(2) in the case of deferred telegraphic transfers, payment is made in London 16 days after the date of payent in India; and

(3) payees of deferred telegraphic transfers may, if they wish, obtain from the Accountant General, India Office, bills payable at the Bank of England 15 days after date without days of grace.

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BRITISH WIVES OF ALENES.

HOME SECRETARY AND THE LAW.

A deputation from representative societies of women waited upon the Home Secretary (Sir George Cave) on September 11th at the Home Office to urge upon him to amend the laws of naturalisation so as to give women the right to retain their British nationality on marriage with an alien. The deputation was organised by the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, who were supported by a large number of Colonial women's societies.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson, M.P. who introduced the deputation, explained that it represented a very considerable number of important women's associations. The subject had, during the last few years, aroused very great interest. The proposition of the deputation was a very simple one. It was that logically there was no more reason why a woman should be forced to change her nationality on marriage than a man should be change his nationality on marriage. If that were so, they had to find a very strong State or social reason for coming to any other conclusion. A married woman stood in a peculiarly unfortunate position in this respect. A man could change his nationality, a single woman could change her nationality but a maried woman could not change her nationality under any circumstances. Originally, the woman was the chattel of her husband; but things had changed. A short time ago a woman could not vote, but marriage had now actually become a qualification, and the deputation did not believe that any reason could be shown why marriage itself should be a bar to nationality.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, president of the National Union of Women Workers, said they desired equality in this matter, and they wished to have the same rights and privileges of maintaining their nationality, and all that that meant, as married men possessed, including the right of British protection abroad. She pointed to the progress made in this matter by our Dominions.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Sir George Cave, in reply, said he was glad an opportunity had arisen to discuss this important subject. The matter stood in this way. The Imperial Conference met a few weeks ago, and, at his suggestion, appointed a small committee to give a preliminary consideration to matters affecting nationality, which seemed to require special attention. He brought this question before the Conference as one of the important matters. The Dominions were represented there, as it was most important that they should go hand-in-hand with them, so that there might not be different laws in different parts of the Empire. The Dominions representatives at the Conference asked him to receive that deputation. He proposed to take steps which would lead to the appointment of some comittee, representing all parts of the Empire, to consider and deal with these and other questions, and he hoped the name of a woman representative would be given, who would be willing to join the committee and take part in its deliberations. That day he could only make some very general observations, and the deputation would not expect him then to make any definite pronouncement.

He quite agreed that a good deal could be said for going back to the old English law. We had learned a great deal from this war, and many British-born women, who had married aliens—and enemy aliens—desired re-naturalisation, in order to regain their British nationality. Of course, there were difficulties which had to be recognised. It was open to some question whether we should increase the cases of divided allegiance in the same family. The change would also create more cases of double nationality, and if the law were altered there would be many cases in which a married woman would be British by our law, but the subject of another country by the law of that country. It was open to some doubt whether the wife of an alien—perhaps, an enemy alien—should have all the war-time privileges and immunities of a British subject, as wives and husbands frequently influenced each other, and he could imagine the difficulties by a British wife being allowed to move about freely, and that point needed serious consideration. The proposition was one which demanded very careful and sympathetic consideration, and it might turn out that the difficulties only existed to be overcome. Nothing had been said by the deputation as to the position of a foreign woman who had married a British subject.

Several members of the deputation declared that they would give that woman the same choice as the British woman.

Sir George Cave said he would report the views of the deputation to his colleagues of the Imperial Conference, who, he was sure, would give the views expressed their careful consideration.

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Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

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Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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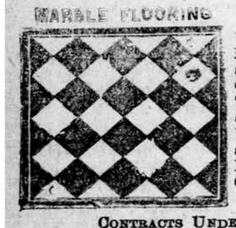

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A DURBAR AT BAGHDAD.

ARAB SHAIKHS AS GUESTS.

An interesting account of a Durbar held at Baghdad on the 17th September by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief appears in a recent issue of the "Baghdad Times." All the important tribal Shaikhs in the country, as well as the chief citizens of Baghdad and the consular corps had been invited to attend. Guards-of-honour were provided by Indian Cavalry and Infantry units, and the gardens in which the Durbar was held was decorated in a manner befitting the occasion.

The French and the United States Consuls and the Acting Persian Consul-General were first introduced to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, and the United States Consul presented members of the American Persian Relief Commission, who had recently arrived for relief work in the famine-stricken districts of Persia.

The Shaikhs of the Baghdad Wilayat were next presented in turn, and each shook hands with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, who then addressed the assembled Shaikhs as follows:—

"I am heartily glad to have had an opportunity of seeing so many of the influential Chiefs of the districts and welcome this opportunity of talking openly with you.

"I bid you a most cordial welcome to the City of Baghdad, the ancient capital of the Caliphs and the present capital of Iraq—and this welcome is not only mine, but that of t'e British Army and the inhabitants of this celebrated city.

"Gentlemen, nothing has given me greater pleasure than the tranquillity which has settled on this country, and for this ... of you, the leaders of the people. This is probably the first time during the war in which the majority of you have visited Baghdad, and you would no doubt see for yourselves that the means of reaching this city have greatly improved, even under the difficulties of the past year. I look for even greater improvement and that shortly a visit to Baghdad will only be a day's journey from the most distant part of the Wilayat. Baghdad will then become indeed the capital and chief city of Iraq. I also look forward to the day when Schools and Colleges will be built and endowed, so that not only the inhabitants of the city but the sons of the Chiefs will receive an education to fit them for taking part in the regeneration of the country.

"I hope soon also to see experimental farms established, where all may see the latest agricultural implements and methods at work, and the results attained by the latest and most approved methods of working and tilling the land.

"An Arab learns by what he sees, and belonging to an intelligent race is prepared to adopt the best means to attain his end, viz., to make his land produce to the greatest advantage. The wealth of Iraq lies in the fertility of its soil and the abundance of water derived from its rivers, and in the past Iraq was a land of great wealth and there is no reason why, with a just and helpful Government, and with your cordial co-operation, it should not once more become a great and prosperous land with a contented and prosperous population.

"The Government will, I am confident do its part and give all the help in its power, and I invite you one and all to cordially co-operate.

"During war it is almost impossible to avoid placing irksome restrictions on the population, but it is my earnest desire that these shall be removed as early as is compatible with the military and political situation.

"I would however point out to you that in nearly every country touched by the war the distress and inconvenience caused has been infinitely greater than in Iraq, and, therefore, you are more to be congratulated than condoled with.

"The British have always respected the Moslem religion and the Holy Places of Islam, and since the Army has been in Iraq I think you will agree that all possible care has been taken to avoid damage to or intrusion in your Mosques and Holy Places.

"Gentlemen, I have shaken you all by the hand, not only for your own sakes but as a token of what I hope may be a lasting friendship between the Arab people and the British Empire.

SHAIKH MEBDA'S REPLY.

Shaikh Mebda el Faroan, on behalf of the Shaikhs, replied, saying:—

"On behalf of my own self and on behalf of my brethren, the Shaikhs and tribal Chiefs I tender my thanks to Your Excellency, and to your victorious troops, and to our respected brethren, the Baghdadis, for your having all welcomed us, and for your having entertained us in your rich city so generously.

"You hope for the increase, before long, of land communications with Baghdad, that you might invite us repeatedly to such entertainments: and we, too, hope that the communications to our country districts will become easier, by the help of the Government, in order that we may be able to invite you to cordial entertainments, and in order that we may exchange from time to time, discussions to the advantage of all us.

"Yes, our beloved General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, we do thank His Britannic Majesty's Government for the wholehearted efforts for our welfare, which have been and are being made for the development of Iraq and for the increase of its fruits and for the education of the population.

"And, being authorized by my brethren the Shaikhs and tribal Chiefs and Leaders to answar Your Excellency's kind speech, I have the honour to declare to my brethren, the Baghdadis, that we have seen, with our own eyes, the many schools opened outside Baghdad: I assure them that you have opened many canals, from which all the rich landholders (and the fellah in general) are deriving bountiful advantage.

"This is what has been worth mentioning in recognition of your good-will, and of the goodwill of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

"In conclusion, I beg to tender our choicest hearty thanks to Your Excellency, and to your brave troops, and to our respected brethren, the Baghdadis. May God guide our steps and lead us to success, and may you all enjoy not only this auspicious day of festival, but also enjoy yourselves for ever."

An inspection of one of His Majesty's ships, a dinner and a theatrical performance marked the close of a day which will be long remembered in the history of Baghdad, to judge by the great interest excited by the account of the proceedings brought back by the Shaikhs to their districts.

Needless to say the recent success of the Allied Armies have aroused much excitement throughout Mesopotamia. Telegrams of congratulation have poured into Baghdad from all parts of the country, and deputations of notables in every town have called upon the local officers to express their delight.—*The Englishman.*

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REMARKABLE TIBETAN LETTERS.

LIGHT ON EIGHTH CENTURY BUDDHISM

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society of of Bengal Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, read an interesting paper entitled "Two remarkable letters recovered from Tibet." One of the letters called *Bhota-svami-dasalekha* was addressed by an Indian Buddhist monk, named Buddha Guhya, to the Tibetan King, named Khri-srong-den-tsan. The letter was despatched from Budh-Gaya about the year 750 A.D. and was incorporated in the Tangyur encyclopaedia of the Tibetans in the 13th century A.D. As the name of any translator is not mentioned, the original letter seems to have been written in the Tibetan language at Budh-Gaya with the help of pilgrims that came to visit that holy shrine in the 8th century A.D. The letter is divided into three parts, addressed respectively to the King, the Ministers and the people of Tibet. The King is reminded that Tibet was inhabited by red faced cannibals and is still covered with a veil of darkness. He should therefore open the windows to admit the light of Buddhism imparted by Sakya Muni. "Let the images of Manjusri, the god of wisdom, be established in Tibet and let its land be adorned with monasteries and towers." The Ministers are advised to be thoughtful and righteous and to devise measures for the improvement of agriculture, etc. "O Ministers, do ye alleviate the sufferings of Tibet, show honour to the learned and perform the business of others as if it were your own:" The people are instructed to follow the holy precepts and to keep away from the five causes of misery.

Khri-srongden-tsan to whom the letter was sent, reigned for nearly 46 years from 742 A.D. He welcomed in his dominion the famous Guru Padmasambhava from Kabul and two learned Professors, named Santa Rakshita and Kamalasila, from the University of Nalanda, identified with modern Bargaon near Patna.

The other letter, *vimla-ratna-lekha*, a letter of stainless jewels—addressed to King Naya Pala of Magadha, was written in Sanskrit by a Bengali Buddhist monk, named Dipankara Srijnana, otherwise known as Atisa, while he was staying in the plains of Nepal on his way to Tibet. The original Sanskrit letter is lost, but a translation of it in Tibetan is preserved in the Tangyur encyclopaedia of the Tibetans. The translation was prepared by a Lama, named Tshaul-khrims-rgyal-wa, better known as Nag-tsho-lotswa, with the help of Dipankara himself at the very time of the composition of the original Sanskrit letter in 1041 A.D. It was incorporated in the Tangyur in the 13th century A.D. The letter opens with a benediction, viz., "May glory attend on Naya Pala who spreads the doctrines of Buddha and rules his Kingdom with righteousness." It instructs the King to practise charity, to cultivate fortitude, to abandon indolence, to revere the elders, to restrain the senses, and finally to speak agreeably like a cuckoo and not discordantly like a peacock.

The writer of the letter Dipankara born in 980 A.D., at Vikramanipur in East Bengal, was the high-priest of the monastic university of Vikramasila identified with modern Patharkhata in the district of Bhagalpur. At the invitation of Lha-tsun-byang-chub, King of Tibet, and with the consent of Nayapala, who ruled in Bengal-Behar, he proceeded in 1040 A.D., to Tibet placing sage Ratnakara Santi at the head of the university. The party including many eminent Indian scholars that accompanied Dipankara to Tibet; was escorted by Tshul-khrims-rgyat-wa mentioned above, and Rgya-ashou-sen-ge, both of whom had been students of Sanskrit at the aforesaid university of Vikramasila. While passing through Nepal Rgya-tshou died and the Sanskrit letter which Dipankara wrote to King Naya Pala on this occasion is the one already referred to. It was despatched from there and the Tibetan version of it prepared by Tshul-khrims-rgyal-wa was carefully preserved. In due course the party arrived at Tholing, the capital of the Tibetan King Lha-tsun-byang-chub, who accorded to them a magnificent reception. Dipankara visited many important centres of culture in Tibet until he died at Nyethang in 1053 A.D.

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LONDON POLICE STRIKE.

CHIEFS OF CITY FORCE CRITICIZED.

The London City Corporation discussed on September 19th the recent police strike. From a report by the Police Committee, says "The Times" it appeared that when the strike occurred on August 30 no intimation had been received from the City Force, but on the 28th a communication embodying the men's demand on behalf of the Metropolitan Police was received from the National Union of Police Officers and Prison Warders, to be complied with by midnight on the following day. On the day of the strike representatives of the Metropolitan Police were in the City expressing the intention to have all the City men out. To have forcibly held the Moor-lane premises would have required military aid, which was not considered advisable, in view of what might have occurred. The men were allowed to put their views before the men on duty in the offices, with the result that all left work except one. At the time the agitation began the Commissioner was away on his annual leave, and the Assistant Commissioner was in command. The Commissioner returned on the morning of August 31, when the deputation of the men admitted that they had not before the strike themselves submitted any grievance, either to the Commissioner or the Police Comittee.

Mr. Speyer, chairman of the committee, said that that body had no power over the discipline of the Police Force, nor to decide the regulations which governed it.

Mr. J. Sandle said those in charge of the City Police had shown a great want of appreciation of the step to be taken. The heads of the Police Force had gone to sleep. The first communication in regard to the matter was received on Wednesday, and yet the Commissioner did not return to town until Saturday. If one of the Aldermen had been approached on Wednesday, probably the trouble could have been averted.

Mr. A. Jerrold Nathan said there had been complaints in the Police Force for years. The men objected to the "absentee landlordism" on the part of the Commissioner. He hoped that selected members of the force would be permitted to give their own version of what took place. He thought that without the union the men would never have got what they did get.

Mr. J. R. Pakeman said they must all be startled at what they had heard in the report. It was quite obvious that the one man who should have dealt with it apparently did not deal with it at all. For the police to "down tools" was an appalling state of things. He moved that the report be referred back to consider what, if any, alterations were possible in the administration of the force whereby such incidents could be avoided in the future.

Mr. Link seconded and another member complained that all the communications with the Commissioner had been conducted by post, instead of by telephone or telegram.

Mr. Walker said that it was undoubtedly desirable that all possible steps should be taken to restore the confidence of the citizens in their police. The Lord Mayor said the powers of the Court of Aldermen in the matter had been exaggerated. The report was referred back.

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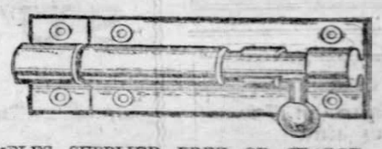
BOLT  BRAND

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